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MODERN TARIFF SYSTEMS.

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, CONVENTIONAL, AND GENERAL TARIFF SYSTEMS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

[From the Summary of Commerce and Finance for February, 1902.]

O. P. AUSTIN,
Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Statistics.

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MODERN TARIFF SYSTEMS.

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, CONVENTIONAL, AND GENERAL TARIFF SYSTEMS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

INTRODUCTION.

It is of interest to note that at the present time the four great commercial countries of the world—Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States—are each using a different system of tariff regulations for the goods which they import. For present purposes Great Britain may be said to be practically without a tariff; Germany uses a multiple tariff, which is made up of two schedules, a general and a conventional; France uses a multiple tariff, composed of a maximum and a minimum schedule, while the United States may be said to use a general tariff, which is applied to imports without discrimination as to their origin.

Of the three tariff systems mentioned, the last is the simplest and has been used most of the time by the United States since the first tariff act of 1789. It is of especial interest at this time to learn what are the tariff systems in use by competing European countries, and what were the reasons that led to the adoption of those systems. In the following pages an effort has been made to answer these questions by giving a brief account of the origin of each of the systems.

First of all, an attempt has been made to give a definition of each system and the names of the important countries using it. Because of the complications introduced by the various interpretations involved in the use of the most-favored-nation clause, it has been found necessary to give a condensed account of the present status of that clause. Following this is an account of the maximum and minimum systems of France, Spain, and Russia, with a résumé of the arguments used for and against the system at the time of its adoption in France; an account of the general and conventional tariff system of Germany; excerpts from the French and Spanish tariffs; the German tariff; tables showing the date and the character of the treaties by which the commercial relations of the principal countries are regulated, and, finally, a partial bibliography of works bearing on the subject.[1]

CLASSIFICATION OF TARIFF SYSTEMS.

The tariff systems now in use among the prominent commercial countries of the world may be classed under three heads:

1. The general tariff system.
2. The general and conventional tariff system.
3. The maximum and minimum tariff system.

The system of a general tariff is the simplest of those enumerated, and consists in having a single schedule of import duties, which is applied to the goods of all countries without distinction. Such a tariff system is altogether an act of the legislative branch of the government. It takes account only of the needs of the home country, and recognizes foreign commercial relations only in so far as the latter are in harmony with home interests.

The general tariff is difficult to maintain where the schedule contains numerous high protective duties, owing to the fact that foreign countries will endeavor to make with each other commercial treaties to mutually guarantee tariff concessions, while the state using the general tariff can not make such treaties and is not in a position to secure a share of those advantages. Some countries have sought to solve the problem by making treaties and then placing the concessions in the general tariff, where they would apply to all nations.

GENERAL TARIFFS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Since 1865 Belgium has followed the plan of making general all tariff concessions granted to any country. As the rates of the Belgian tariff are only moderately high, the disadvantages arising from this method of procedure have not caused much inconvenience. On account of her geographical position, Belgium finds it to her interest to make treaties with all countries and to offer as little restriction as possible to the large transit trade which crosses her borders. Sweden, on the contrary, maintains the system of a general tariff in her law of June 4, 1897. Norway's law of 1894 provided for a general tariff system; but the administration was compelled to grant to all powers the concessions that had been made to Spain and Switzerland, so in 1900 the maximum and minimum system was adopted. Roumania, by the law of December, 1893, provided a general tariff, but the concessions later given to Germany were made part of the schedule. Denmark's tariff of 1863 is also a general one. Portugal has made no changes in the general tariff of 1892, and as a result most of the European states apply their penalty tariffs to Portuguese goods.

GENERAL AND CONVENTIONAL TARIFFS.

The system of general and conventional tariffs, however, makes a distinction between goods which come from different countries. The fact that nations which make use of a general tariff often find themselves compelled to change this tariff when they later make commercial treaties is evidence of how difficult it is to maintain such a tariff intact. But since modern nations are practically compelled to have more or less close commercial relations with each other some way of regulating these relations must be found, and the usual method of securing this end is by means of a mutual understanding between the countries in question. Generally one nation declares

[1] Free use has been made of the volumes published by the German "Association for Social Economy" on this subject, as well as of the recent treatise on Commercial Policy, by Dr. J. Grunzel, of Vienna.

itself ready to grant some concession or reduction in its tariff if a corresponding concession is offered in return. If an agreement is reached, a treaty is then made, and as a rule the willingness is expressed to make further treaties with other countries under similar conditions. Such a treaty will usually introduce new tariff rates. If the state substitutes these rates for those in the general tariff, then no change in the system takes place. The usual course, however, is for the state to now maintain two columns in its tariff schedule; the first for those countries enjoying the "most-favored-nation" treatment, which is called the treaty or conventional tariff, and the second containing the original rates, for those countries not receiving this treatment, and termed the general tariff.

The rates of the conventional schedule are, of course, never higher than those of the general schedule, and are usually lower. It may be, however, that one nation regards it of importance that a certain rate, a reduction of which is refused by the other power, should not be increased during the period for which the treaty is made. The making of an agreement that rates shall not be changed is termed "binding" such rates. That is, the conventional tariff schedule is composed of reduced and "bound," or fixed rates. The general schedule may be changed at any time without breaking any of the conditions of the treaty, but the conventional schedule can only be changed by the consent of both parties.

The general tariff is framed with the acknowledged purpose of being the basis for the negotiations of commercial treaties. A conventional schedule is drawn up in these treaties, and, by the action of the most-favored-nation clause, the conventional tariff becomes so extended in application that, as a rule, it is the exception to apply the general tariff. For this reason, the general tariff is regarded mainly in the light of a preliminary sketch of the real tariff. As a consequence, the rates in the general schedule are not infrequently made rather high, so that they can readily be reduced and concessions demanded in return. There is always the possibility, however, that the negotiations may be broken off for some unforeseen reason, and the undesired high rates become actual rates. This possibility generally exerts a restraining influence in the framing of the general tariff. The course which events in the field of commercial policy may take will always exert considerable influence in the formation of such tariff schedules, but the main consideration must always be the needs of the home producers.

The most prominent country using the general and conventional system at present is Germany. The general tariff is practically that of 1879 with the later amendments. The conventional tariff is made up of the schedules contained in the commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, Greece, and Servia. Partially through commercial treaties and partially through the action of the Administration in making most-favored-nation agreements, Germany has extended the application of the conventional schedule until it is now given to all European countries except Portugal. The general tariff, therefore, has only a very limited scope, and in this case may be regarded as a penalty tariff.

In Austria the general tariff is based on the laws of 1882 and 1887. The conventional tariff is the result of several commercial treaties and practically applies to all countries of importance. Only Portugal and a few small non-European countries are subjected to the general schedule.

In Switzerland the general tariff is still in the form as it was when the law of 1891 was passed. A conventional tariff also exists. For the convenience of officials and others, the Swiss customs authorities publish a tariff bulletin, in which the schedules are given in parallel columns.

Italy's general tariff is based on the law of 1887 and the amendments since that date. The conventional tariff is made up of the schedules in the commercial treaties with Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France. It is applied to all European countries except Portugal, and to all but a few non-European countries.

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TARIFF SYSTEM.

The maximum and minimum tariff system is distinguished from the above system, first of all, in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles it has two rates on most articles on which duties are imposed, and for this reason is frequently called the double tariff system. In the application of these rates the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule of the system just described, since the minimum rates are given only to those countries which receive the most-favored-nation treatment. The characteristic difference between the two systems, however, arises from the difference in their origin. The minimum schedule is not drawn up by negotiations between the executives of two countries, but is framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made. That is, the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff. The higher rate is the one which fixes the maximum extent to which those articles may be taxed on entering the country; the lower, or minimum rate, is the one which fixes the minimum extent to which the duty may be lowered. If it is desired to make commercial treaties at any time, these two rates show the exact limits between which the treaty rates are to be fixed.

The countries at present using a multiple or maximum and minimum tariff system are Spain, France, Russia, Brazil, Greece, and Norway.

The present tariff of Spain dates from 1892, when the commercial treaties were denounced and a consistent scheme of double rates was drawn up. At the same time the Spanish Administration announced its intention of no longer making unconditional most-favored-nation treaties. Commercial relations with other countries at once became strained. A tariff war broke out with Germany, and the penalty tariffs of several countries were applied to Spanish goods. The relations at present are mainly on the basis of a provisional most-favored-nation treatment.

The present tariff law of France bears the date of January 11, 1892. In the application of the two schedules the customs authorities have followed the plan of granting the minimum rates to all countries which have most-favored-nation agreements with France (order of February 1, 1892). A full discussion of the French tariff is given elsewhere in this study.

In 1893 Russia adopted a system somewhat similar to that of France. Instead of having a special rate on each article, however, as was the case in the French law, the Russian tariff made the general schedule (which was in use prior to 1892) the minimum schedule of the new tariff, and placed increases ranging as high as 30 per cent over the minimum. Russia was not able to uphold the plan in its entirety, and was compelled to make commercial treaties with France and Germany, in which reductions on the minimum rates were given. At present, therefore, Russia's tariff system is composed of a maximum, a minimum, and a conventional schedule. The conventional rates are given to countries having most-favored-nation agreements, the minimum rates to other countries, while the maximum rates are intended to be used in case of a tariff war. A fuller account of the Russian tariff is given elsewhere in this study.

The Brazilian tariff of 1900 is arranged in a manner similar to the Russian. The tariff contains maximum and minimum rates, the

latter to be applied to imports from those countries which treat Brazilian exports, especially coffee, on a favorable basis. A brief account of the Brazilian system is given elsewhere.

The experience of Greece with the maximum and minimum system has been similar to that of Russia. The law of 1893 provided maximum and minimum rates, but the later commercial treaties reduced the latter, so that at present the rates applied to most-favored-nation countries are partially the conventional rates and partially the minimum rates.

In Norway the maximum rates are intended to be used only in case Norwegian goods are treated less favorably than those of any other country—that is, these rates are to be used in case of a tariff war.

THE MOST FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.

Because of the different interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause by the United States and European countries, a few words must be devoted to that subject before taking up the other features of the various tariff systems.

The general view of commercial treaties in the eighteenth century was that every favor or concession granted by a treaty should be compensated by a definite and positive concession of some sort in return—that is, that the principle of reciprocity should be strictly adhered to.

When the restrictive policy of the eighteenth century was broken down and treaties began to be made frequently, it was the natural desire of each party to assure itself that any future concessions which might be made to a competing nation should also be given to it, since any concession would easily be nullified by a competitor securing a greater concession. Protection in such a case would be obtained by the most-favored-nation clause in its unconditional form, because it gives to the most favored state all later advantages without compensation and without a new agreement. But before this form was adopted, the clause was formulated to the effect that all future concessions made to a third state should be granted to the other contracting party gratuitously when so given to the third party, or in return for a similar compensation when the third party secured it by that means. This clause is used in this form in the treaty of peace and commerce between the United States and France of February 6, 1778. Article 2 says:

"The Most Christian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favor freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional."

This regulation is given more exactly in the treaty between Greece and Austria-Hungary of March 4, 1835. Here the paragraph is as follows:

"The raw and manufactured products of both States whose importation into the other State is legally allowed shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts of whatsoever sort than those articles which come from other countries, either at present or in the future, with this exception: That where a concession is given in return for certain advantages, such concessions shall be given to the other of the parties to this treaty if a similar compensation is offered, and this shall come into force as soon as this compensation or a similar equivalent is assured. But in each case a special convention must be made between the two parties to the treaty."

While all of the European States since the sixties have given up the standpoint of a conditional construction of the most-favored-nation clause, the United States has held to this interpretation consistently. In the old commercial treaties with Prussia, of the year 1828, and that with Austria of 1829, is found the regulation "If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional." [Art. IX of Treaty with Prussia 1828, Art. IX of Treaty with Austria 1829.] Those treaties are still regarded as in force, and on the basis of this the United States has been given the most-favored-nation treatment, both by Prussia (i. e., the German Empire) and by Austria.

In opposition to this construction of the clause is the one now accepted by the European countries, namely, that all favors given to a third State shall be at once, and without any return, given to the other party to whom such treatment is guaranteed. Thus, a nation receiving this treatment now has the guaranty that its commercial intercourse can not possibly be treated less favorably than that of any other country. That is, this construction has two properties—(1) that any concession given to another country is at once, without delay, given to all other countries treated on this basis, and (2) these concessions are given without any compensation, even though it was secured by the first country in return for a specified and even costly concession. These two points distinguish the modern interpretation of the clause from the one formerly held. However, in the commercial treaties which the European countries made with each other during the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century, there were only occasional suggestions of this interpretation. The "prohibitive" commercial system was, of course, opposed to any treaties of commerce, since that system regarded any concession as the giving up of a strong position in any industrial field. One of the first instances of this interpretation is found in the treaty which Russia and Great Britain made in 1766, in which the two contracting parties assured to each other the imposition of payments similar to those required by the other party; in article 3 of this treaty the technical expression is used: "The sailors and passengers and the vessels, both British and Russian, are received and treated the same as the most favored nation." The movement toward freer commercial intercourse, which was characteristic of the period beginning in the sixties, seized upon the most-favored-nation clause as an excellent means of attaining greater freedom. If each country had only one tariff treaty which granted concessions from the regular tariff, it was only necessary to insert the most-favored-nation clause in its other treaties in order that all other countries might be placed in the enjoyment of the same favors. Thus, if a few important commercial treaties reduced the tariffs, a set of most-favored-nation treaties would automatically widen the scope of those treaties and the general tariff would in this proportion lose in force, and the lower conventional tariff would become more general. The parties advocating freer commercial intercourse had only, therefore, to build up such a series of treaties and the high tariff walls which had previously surrounded the countries would be more or less broken down.

Napoleon III had forced France to sign the Cobden treaty of 1860 in order to bring about closer commercial relations with England. Soon after, Prussia used this clause as a means of warding off the results of the treaty of 1853, which had placed in jeopardy Prussia's position as leading State in the German union. At the same time a new manner of expressing the contents of the clause was given. In the commercial treaty between France and England of 1860 (the Cobden treaty) the clause was given in its old form. Article 19 states: "Each one of the two high contracting parties binds itself to give to the other party every favor, every privilege or decrease in import duties on the articles mentioned in the present treaty which one of the parties may grant to a third power." It is not strictly said that

all future concessions shall be given at once, and without return, to the other contracting party. Furthermore, the most-favored-nation treatment extended only to the articles specifically mentioned in the treaty, but through the complementary treaty of the 16th of November of the same year, the force of the clause was extended to all articles imported. In the same form the clause is found in the treaty between France and the German Customs Union of 1862. In the commercial treaty between Austria and the German Customs Union of 1865, article 2 gives the clause in its old form, but in a treaty made by the German Customs Union with Belgium in the succeeding month, emphasis is placed not only upon the unconditional, but also on the immediate granting to the other party of all advantages and concessions which may be given to a third party. Article 5 states the clause in the form used at present: "Every favor, every immunity, every reduction of import duties that one of the high contracting parties shall give to a third party shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other party." In this form the clause is given in most of the commercial treaties now in existence in Europe.

In the well-known December (1891) treaties of the middle European States it is given as follows: "In regard to the amount, the guaranty, and the payment of imposts on imports and exports, as well as in regard to the transit trade, neither of the high contracting parties shall treat a third State on a more favorable basis than the other contracting party. Each favor given in this connection to a third party is therefore to be given at once, and without compensation, to the other contracting party." The scope of the clause is not quite so clearly determined. It refers in the first place to the rate of import and export duties as well as the transit trade—that is, it places all articles originating from one of the contracting States under the most favorable tariff, whether it is a conventional tariff or a minimum tariff. Since not only the rate of duty, but also the manner of executing the customs laws, is a matter of great import in commercial intercourse, this subject is also included under the action of the clause. Any other feature of commercial intercourse must be specially mentioned in order to be considered as part of it.

In Article II of the treaty of Frankfurt (1871) the clause specified exactly: "The entrance and exit fees—that is, the import and export duties—the transit trade, the customs formalities, the admission and treatment [of citizens] of both nations, and of the representatives of the same shall be similar." Frequently the clause is extended to other economic regulations, and, occasionally, is made to include all commercial actions. In the treaty between Japan and Germany of 1896, the two parties agreed "that in every matter concerning commerce and navigation, every kind of privilege, concession, exemption which one of the parties has granted or may grant to the Government, vessels or citizens of any other State, shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the Government, the vessels, and the citizens of the other contracting party, since it is the purpose of the two parties that the commerce and navigation of each country shall be treated on the basis of the most favored nation."

With this construction the clause contains many uncertain features which have come to the front through the great number of simple most-favored-nation treaties. If one State gives to another all concessions which have already been given to any other country, there is little that is dangerous in such an action. It is different, however, when the clause is stated that "in the future all advantages which may be given to a third party shall be at once and unconditionally given to the other party to the treaty." This is a limitation to future action which could not be estimated at any time; for instance, a State which has tied its hands by a most-favored-nation treaty with another country, finds itself in an unfavorable position when it desires to take measures to make commercial treaties. In the first place, any tariff concession which it may desire to make to another party will not be prized so highly, because this concession must be given to all competing States. It must also bear in mind that any concession which it may make in its tariff schedule throws open the doors to the competition of the industries of other countries which may be more advanced than that one to which the offers have been made. Freedom of action will have been limited to a considerable extent, and it will be more profitable in such a case to take up a negative position on the subject of commercial treaties and seek only to profit from treaties which other States may make and which will come to it without cost.

One of the most peculiar instances of the most-favored-nation clause is that given in the Frankfurt treaty of 1871, because in this case it is not a part of an ordinary commercial treaty, limited to a certain time, but part of a treaty of peace which holds good for all time and can not be denounced by either party. The first effect of this article was more or less unfavorable to France, for Germany first took up a position of reserve in respect to commercial treaties, so that all the commercial advantages of France's policy at once came to Germany without effort. This was emphasized by the difficulties which arose in negotiating the treaty between France and Switzerland, for the French delegates refused to give any considerable favors to Switzerland, because of the fact that such favors would have to be given to Germany also, and those favors which Switzerland was willing to give to France would also have to be given to Germany. At a later time, however, conditions were reversed when Germany began the policy of making commercial treaties. Difficulties might also arise in case one State wished to change its tariff system from a system of ad valorem duties to one of specific duties. Countries which, by means of existing treaties, receive the most-favored-nation treatment can of course demand for themselves the imposition of the new system of duties, for the variations in the market prices would make the duties higher in one case than the other; for instance, in case of higher prices the specific duty would be demanded, and in case of falling prices the ad valorem duty would be demanded. In the commercial treaty between Austria and Bulgaria of 1896, which contains partial specific duties, the following clause appears: "In each case the importer may choose between the different methods of imposing duty and may not be hindered in the exercise of this right in any way."

Although this clause is not inconsistent with a system of high tariff duties, yet the movement toward higher duties and the unwillingness to make treaties have caused the darker sides of this clause to be made prominent, and for this reason a strong movement against the clause has been made; for instance, the chambers of commerce in France have claimed that the operation of this clause disturbs the stability of commercial relations, which is one of the main advantages of international treaties. It changes, or at any rate disturbs in many respects, not only transactions already made but also commercial prospects. In 1895 some of the deputies in the German Parliament requested the administration to denounce the most-favored-nation treaty with Argentina of 1857; the reason was that Argentina received all tariff concessions which the German commercial treaties gave to the neighboring States while nothing was given in return. The wheat from Argentina flooded the German market on account of the reduction which Germany had made to Austria and Russia.

This, in the main, is the status of the clause as it is used by the European countries. There is a decided difference in the interpretation given to the clause by the United States. The latter country reserves to itself the right to give concessions only in return for certain favors, and likewise reserves to itself the right to decide whether favors offered by other countries are the equivalent of those received from a specified country. The United States, therefore, is in the position to use any system of tariff, either a conventional and general tariff, or a maximum and minimum tariff, without the disadvantages which the construction of the most-

favored-nation clause imposes upon European countries. The American construction of the clause has been the cause of much comment and unfavorable criticism on the part of European countries, more recently by Deputy Calwer, of the German Parliament, who, in his book, "Die Meistbegünstigung der Vereinigten Staaten," has called attention to the great advantage which the United States obtains in receiving the benefits of the European interpretation, but practically granting nothing in return. The position of the United States, however, has been consistently maintained in this respect, and, in the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Bartram *v.* Robertson, decided on May 23, 1887 (U. S. Reporter, 122, p. 116), it was held that the provisions in the treaty of Denmark, concluded in 1826 and revised by the convention of 1857, do not, by their own operation, authorize the importation, duty free, from the Danish Dominion, of articles made duty free by the convention with the King of Hawaii, but are otherwise subject to duty by law of Congress, the King of Denmark not having allowed to the United States the compensation for the concession which was allowed by the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SYSTEM OF FRANCE.

Although Spain was the first country to attempt to use the system of maximum and minimum tariffs, France may be regarded as the country which has given the system its present prominence. The first efforts to have it adopted as the tariff system of France were made by M. Méline early in the seventies and again in 1881, but the attempts were unsuccessful; ten years later, however, the demand for higher rates of duty became stronger and Méline's party viewed the plan with more favor. The method of having conventional tariffs with the various countries with which France had commercial intercourse was the cause of much dissatisfaction at the time, as the investigation of the superior council of commerce showed. The existing treaties were denounced and Méline's bill, after some modifications, was adopted in January, 1892. The underlying idea of the plan was that the legislative body should fix the limits of the tariff rates below which the executive could not go in the effort to establish commercial connections with foreign countries. That is, the home industries were to be assured that they would not be disturbed by any attempts to alter the tariff rates in the minimum schedule and perfect stability of conditions was thus hoped for. On the other hand, in order to make it to the advantage of foreign countries to grant concessions to France, in return for which they would receive the rates of the minimum tariff, it was proposed to make the difference between the maximum and minimum rates as large as possible, so that there would be a gain if the minimum rate were secured and a loss if it were not. The author of the bill also desired that the largest possible number of items should be included in the two schedules, as that would increase the power of compelling other countries to grant low duties in return for the rates of the minimum tariff. If any country refused to grant either the most-favored-nation treatment to French goods, or to apply tariff rates which the French officials considered low enough, the maximum tariff rates were to be imposed on all goods coming from or through that country.

The rates in the two tariffs differ by about 75 per cent—that is, the maximum rates average about 75 per cent higher than those of the minimum tariff. Agricultural products were, however, given the same rates in both the maximum and minimum schedules. By special decree the administration was authorized to grant the minimum tariff to all countries which before 1892 had enjoyed the conventional tariff and which after that date had given French commodities the most-favored-nation treatment. Accordingly, only Portugal was subjected to the complete maximum tariff and the United States to part of it.

The administration was not successful in maintaining the minimum tariff intact; Switzerland was able to obtain reductions on some thirty articles after a tariff war of three years, while Russia secured some concessions for its petroleum and Italy some reductions on miscellaneous articles.

The following are the countries which are treated under the minimum tariff of France:

COUNTRIES.	Date of treaties or laws in virtue of which said countries are entitled to the minimum tariff.
Argentine Republic	Convention of August 19, 1892.
Austria-Hungary	Convention of February 18, 1884.
Belgium	Law of December 29, 1891, and decree of January 30, 1892.
Bolivia	Convention of September 15, 1892, and interpretative protocol of October 28, 1893.
Bulgaria	Law of December 29, 1891.
Canada	Commercial arrangement of February 6, 1893.
Colombia	Convention of May 30, 1892.
Denmark	Treaty of February 9, 1842.
Dominican Republic	Treaty of September 9, 1882, and additional convention of June 5, 1886.
Germany	Treaty of May 10, 1871.
Great Britain	Law of February 27, 1882.
Greece	Law of December 29, 1891, and decree of January 30, 1892.
Italy	Treaty of February 12, 1898.
Japan	Treaty of July 30, 1898.
Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of)	Treaty of May 10, 1871.
Mexico	Treaty of November 27, 1886.
Montenegro	Convention of June 18–30, 1892.
Morocco	Diplomatic agreement of October 23, 1892.
Netherlands	Law of December 29, 1891, and decree of January 30, 1892.
Ottoman Empire	Treaty of June 25, 1802.
Paraguay	Convention of July 21, 1892.
Persia	Treaty of July 12, 1855.
Roumania	Law of January 30, 1893.
Russia	Treaty of April 1, 1874, and convention of June 17, 1893.
Servia	Convention of July 5, 1893.
South African Republic	Treaty of July 10, 1885.
Spain	Law of December 29, 1891.
Sweden and Norway	Convention of January 13, 1892.
Switzerland	Law of December 29, 1891, and decree of August 16, 1895.
United States of America	Arrangement of May 28, 1898 (partial concessions).
Uruguay	Convention of July 4, 1892.

It is not easy to give a clear, impartial estimate of the value of this system of tariff regulation. The advocates and opponents of the system too often allow their prejudices to color their reasoning on this point. But in the mass of material which has been published on the question two expressions of opinion stand out as being the strongest presentations of the advantages and disadvantages of the system. The report of M. Méline, who had been the advocate of the system for twenty years before its adoption, to the Chamber of

Deputies covers the ground completely and is regarded as one of the clearest discussions of the problem which have been published. Directly opposed to the views of Méline are those of Prof. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, and editor of the Économiste Français. To give the fullest possible presentation of their reasons a summary of M. Méline's report and of Professor Leroy-Beaulieu's articles are herewith given.

THE FRENCH TARIFF COMMISSION OF 1891 ON THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TARIFF SYSTEM.

The report of M. Méline for the tariff commission of 1891 presents the views of that commission relative to the maximum and minimum tariff which they had planned. He begins by disclaiming any tendency to a theoretical basis for either protection or free trade, and claims that the members of the commission were moved entirely by the effort to find out what the present conditions in France demanded, and to supply these demands to the best of their ability, regardless of any theoretical leaning. He first draws a contrast between the natural conditions existing in England, where everything favors the greatest freedom of movement of commerce and industry, and finds that the same conditions do not prevail in France. The latter's geographical location is not so favorable, and the natural conditions are such that production in many lines must be carried on at a greater expense than is done in England. He holds that the treaty of 1860 was an act of generosity and almost carelessness on the part of France. It was quite possible that for certain French industries the tariff rates were not too low, but on the whole that treaty showed that it was necessary to go cautiously in laying French industries open to the competition of England. Fortunately the period following 1860 was one of general prosperity, and he finds that the figures of imports and exports up to 1869 were not unfavorable, but since that time conditions have been more or less unfavorable to France. Imports have increased in considerable proportions, while the exports have increased but little, if at all, and instead of receiving the benefits which the treaty of 1860 was thought would give to France, the contrary has, he says, rather been the case. Since 1860 it is necessary to consider the fact that the greater part of the countries of the world have followed a plan different from that pursued by France. First of all, the United States, he says, has had a prodigious development under the régime of high duties. Russia has followed in the same direction, and has likewise made much progress. Austria-Hungary raised its tariffs early in the eighties, and since then has obtained favorable results. In the period from 1878 to 1888 the exports of Germany have steadily increased, while the imports have decreased. The results of the action of these countries he considers a sufficient proof that a country may defend its internal markets and at the same time not sacrifice its export interests; this, he says, is true both in regard to the United States and European countries. He believes that exportation is the result of prosperous internal conditions based on successful production at home, for a production which is successful in overcoming difficulties at home is likely to have the same success in foreign markets. Therefore, France must avoid making the home production uncertain and placing it open to the menaces of foreign competitors. That which other countries have done requires France to take measures to care for its own interests. To these general reasons must be added a special one which alone is sufficient to require a revision of the existing tariffs, namely, the charges resulting from the war of 1870. No other country at this time has such a burden to carry. Higher duties are also made necessary from the fact that the military service requires the use of the workingmen at the time of life which would be especially valuable in increasing their technical efficiency. M. Méline claims that the tariff was devised with the view of impartially protecting both the agricultural and industrial interests of the country. He affirms that there is a solidarity of interests in all branches of national production, and believes that this is an important factor in promoting the welfare of the country. To satisfy all these demands the commission decided to formulate the tariff into two schedules, a minimum tariff and a general or maximum tariff, the latter being a schedule of higher duties which would impose a considerable increase on the amounts of the minimum. The maximum tariff would be the general French tariff applicable in principle to all the countries of the world. The minimum tariff would constitute a tariff of concessions which would be granted to nations who give to France corresponding advantages, and especially to those nations which would make France the recipient of favors in their markets in a way similar to that which is granted them. It is thus possible that there would be an intermediary tariff between the maximum and the minimum. The Government recognized this and reserved to itself the right to make use of this course of action, though it also recognized that a foreign country might not be willing to accept this course. The commission expected that all countries would demand the minimum tariff, or, not receiving that, would submit to the maximum. One of the most important questions was that of knowing in what form, for what duration, and under what conditions the minimum tariff should be conceded to a foreign country. It was necessary to decide whether this should be done by means of treaties which would bind both parties and fix the tariff during the whole length of time for which the treaties were made. Another course which was open would be to make a simple reduction on the maximum tariff which would allow France to remain master of her tariff and be able to modify this concession whenever it seemed necessary. The commission declared that it was not ready at that time to give up the principle of commercial treaties. The only point on which it was firmly decided was that if treaties were to be made no concession should be given below the rates of the minimum tariff. It was clearly understood that such treaties would not touch the grain tariff and the tariff on animal products. It is interesting to note that no one of the commission proposed a single tariff system, for in their opinion such an absolute system presented too many inconveniences and dangers. The first inconvenience which would arise from such a tariff, it was argued, would be that France would be forced to adopt the extreme of protection, as all countries which have such a system have done; it would also, it was thought, compromise export interests which it was desirable to safeguard by every possible means. A single tariff would take from France the concessions which foreign countries had granted, for if France should place herself in the position of denying favors to others there would be no possibility of demanding them in return. While it was possible under the system of a single tariff that measures of retaliation might be taken against countries which refused concessions to French products, it must be recognized that such measures were always dangerous and should be avoided whenever possible.

For these reasons the commission decided without hesitation to take up the principle of a double tariff; one tariff to be applied generally, and the other a tariff of concessions. These concessions might be given in two ways, either by a law which bound only France or by a treaty which bound both parties to the contract. France has tried both systems. It was by means of a law that the conventional tariff was given to Italy and more recently to Greece. It was by a special convention that the most-favored-nation treatment was granted to other countries, as, for instance, Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Mexico. But in addition to these conventions, which contain only a relative concession, there is another means of fixing the commercial relations of two countries for a certain length of time, and in a way which can not be changed for that time, namely, by means of commercial treaties. The characteristic of these treaties is that they incorporate in their text a number of tariff rates which can not be altered for the period for which the treaty is made. There are then two ways of granting the minimum tariff under the form of conventions. It may be conceded as a simple favor on the maximum

tariff, but without making any engagement to maintain these rates indefinitely. Such a convention does not differ substantially from a law. For France to grant the minimum tariff by a convention of this class would only be an engagement to apply the lowest tariff to the nation to which the concession was made. "But we can not make such a promise, and must remain masters of the tariff in order to amend and raise the rates if necessity requires; that is, we promise only not to apply the maximum tariff during the period of time for which the convention has been made." The second way of granting the minimum tariff would be to incorporate it in a treaty and thus establish the rates during the life of that treaty. In this system a minimum tariff would take the place of the former conventional tariff with the sole difference that it would be given in a lump instead of piecemeal, as formerly. Between these two systems the commission has decided in favor of the first. It believes that the interests of the country require that no more treaties should be made and that a control should be maintained of the tariffs. It believes that the economic condition of the world imposes this measure of prudence. Ten years ago a general revolution occurred in the conditions of production, and the relative positions of different nations were thus modified with startling rapidity. It was formerly the case that distance, the difficulty of communication, and the high price of transportation formed a barrier more efficacious than customs duties. To-day this advantage no longer exists, and it is quite probable that similar changes will occur in the future. It is then necessary that the French producers should be given the greatest possible security for the future.

It is interesting to note that at this time M. Méline believed that Germany and Russia would no longer use commercial treaties, and partly for this reason wished France to avoid the use of them. It had been proposed that treaties to extend over a short period of time, for five years or less, should be made. This proposal was rejected by the commission because it complicated the problem without improving it. Treaties made for shorter periods, it is asserted, have no advantage over ordinary ten or twelve year treaties, for such treaties are intended to give stability to the economic system of a country for a period of time in which industries may accustom themselves to those conditions. Short-term treaties would provoke new discussion as to tariff rates every four or five years and would involve perpetual instability. From this point of view a system of tariffs without treaties would, it is believed, present a condition of economic stability preferable to a series of treaties for short terms. It is evident that when the new tariffs are put into force they will be changed only slightly and only when a necessity arises; they would be revised only in respect to a few articles. With commercial treaties, on the contrary, there is a scheme of tariffs which every country has a right to ask for, and with any amendment the whole scheme would be placed in jeopardy. While it is true that with such a system of treaties French industries might obtain advantages which could not be ignored, it is nevertheless true that the experience of the last few years has shown that nations wish to keep their markets for themselves as much as possible.

The effort is more and more to become self-supporting and to receive from foreign countries only those articles which the home country can not produce. For those articles which they can produce, concessions are always refused. "For other articles we have as many advantages as other nations to enable us to enter their markets, if our products are treated the same as those of other countries when they cross the frontier. This equality in foreign markets is the right which our exporting industries can demand for their defense." Under such conditions there is no doubt that French industries would force all barriers and hold their place on the chart of the general production of the world. To secure this indispensable guaranty, the maximum tariff has been created. If it is not sufficient, if a certain country attempts to begin a tariff war against French products to strike it with differential duties; Article IV authorizes the Parliament and the Government to increase the maximum tariff. However, it is to be hoped that recourse to this extreme will not be necessary and that it will be sufficient to offer competitors the choice between the maximum tariff and the minimum tariff to cause them to decide to accept the more favorable scale.

In order to give the greatest possible force to the minimum tariff and to make it to the interest of other countries to solicit its application, two things were necessary. First, that there should be a sufficient difference between the rates of the two tariffs in such a manner that there would be much to gain by taking the minimum tariff and much to lose by being subjected to the higher tariff. Therefore, it is also necessary that the two tariffs should be applied to the greatest number of products possible. Since the more the number of these products is diminished the more one weakens the premium which results from the division of the schedules, these two points received special attention at the hands of the commission. In regard to the first point, it had been claimed by some critics that the rates in the maximum schedule were too low, and for certain articles were so close to the minimum that there was no advantage in securing the lower rate. Where an examination showed this to be the case the rates had been increased in the higher schedule and the final rates were such that good results were confidently expected from them.

The enumeration of the products inserted in the two tariffs also caused some difficulty. The raw materials, which are absolutely necessary for French industries and which can not be produced at home, had to be treated in a special manner; this was especially the case with oil. This article might have been used as the basis of transactions for securing concessions from certain countries, but the commission did not wish to run the risk of forcing home industries to pay too high for this raw material, and for this reason the same rate on oil had been placed in both tariffs. In the case of agricultural products the Government had placed them in the maximum tariff only in order to give notice of its intention that such articles would not be made the subject of discussions for treaties in case it should be decided to enter upon such negotiations. In the case of cereals it has never been proposed to place them under two tariffs. As far as wheat is concerned the exception appears perfectly justified; the duty of 5 francs has been only recently voted and can not be raised at this time. But in raising the maximum schedule the risk must be run of increasing the price of wheat itself, since the greater part of this article which we need comes from such countries as India and America, where the system of a single tariff prevails. The result would be that the maximum tariff would be used and would regulate the price, and for this reason the commission did not wish to increase the actual duty. The same is not true of animal products; the countries producing such products are numerous and many of them would receive the benefits of the French minimum tariff. It is therefore not to be feared that the deficiency of these products from any one country would seriously influence their price; one country easily takes the place of another, and the consumer would not feel the difference. This fact was ascertained in connection with the breaking of commercial relations with Italy. France is then in a condition, as far as these products are concerned, to raise its duties against certain countries without placing in jeopardy this important part of its national food supply. For this reason it was proposed by some to make the existing duties on meat products the minimum rates and to place a higher rate in the maximum schedule. It was claimed that the agricultural interest would not complain of a system which at the same time that it guaranteed them the existing duties as a minimum tariff would also give them a higher tariff as a means of defense. But experience has shown that tariffs, even when they are unusually high, are borne without complaint when it is manifest that they apply to the whole world; but if they seem to be directed exclusively against one country, reprisals are at once brought forth and the consequences are disastrous for both countries.

It may be added, says the report, that a double tariff has another advantage, that of giving agriculture the assurance of a definite minimum of protection and the certainty that it would never be touched. This is not possible under a system of treaties. If there is a double tariff, any reduction of duties will evidently be made on the higher tariff; if, on the contrary, there is only a single tariff, that tariff is the one which will be made to feel the effect of concessions made by commercial treaties. It must be conceded that such a danger is not at hand and that the declarations of the cabinet, as far as meat products are concerned, are fully reassuring; but cabinets succeed each other frequently and wisdom requires that possible mistakes should be prevented. It must also not be forgotten that the administration has the right to make treaties, and that if a change in public opinion requires it, a cabinet could make use of this right. Against this objection, which is undeniably of some force, the commission has decided that it does not wish to make tariff treaties and declares that, in order to obtain concessions in foreign countries for the profit of our exporters, it is convinced that the same results may be secured by offering the choice between our maximum and minimum tariffs. But if animal products are withdrawn from the double-tariff system and these products are reduced to a single tariff, it is quite evident that this would diminish the interest which certain countries may have in taking up negotiations with us to secure our minimum tariff and to give to us in exchange their lowest tariff. We would offer them a low tariff for nothing and they would hardly be naïve enough to grant us something in return. And then, too, the danger must be considered that if an exception is made in the case of meat products other products will have the right to demand the same treatment; as, for instance, such products as eggs, cheese, and wine. If the commission had followed this advice, if it had applied the same rule to all agricultural products without exception, then the double tariff would have been at an end. Our principal competitors would be too happy if we should offer gratuitously a tariff of concessions which would apply to more than 1,500,000,000 francs of foreign products. As no concession could be demanded for this, none would be given. With their general tariffs they could then strike with impunity not only our industrial products, but also our agricultural products, and nothing could be done since it would be according to our will. It must not be forgotten that if we are importers of agricultural products, we are also exporters of the products of our soil to the extent of nearly one thousand million francs. Fortunately this danger has been avoided; but, nevertheless, meat products have been excluded from the double tariff. This has been done for one single reason; it is a declaration that the Government will not consider proposals to make concessions on such products if it should ever decide to make treaties of commerce. In this view it has been guided by the misfortunes of our agriculture which, after the experience of the treaties of 1860 and 1881, has always feared that any moment would find us engaged in the preparation of new treaties. The Government does not wish its liberty of movement on this subject to be limited in any way. On this point the most ardent advocates of a double tariff in the commission have agreed with the report of the commission, since they have been consistent opponents of all commercial treaties. Far from wishing to limit the Government in its movements as far as animal products and cereals are concerned, they have demanded that it should go further and not include in treaties either animal products or cereals, or any other agricultural or industrial products whatever. They do not consider that, by the fact that these products figure in the two tariffs, it is an authorization of the Government to make treaties even with the exception of animal products and cereals. Article IV of the law, foreseeing that some nation may attempt to apply to our products either differential or prohibitive duties, arms the French Government with a right to answer such proceedings by employing the same means. The commission thinks that it would be imprudent to give to the Government alone such an exorbitant power as that of fixing retaliatory duties against another country; such a power brings so great responsibilities that the commission has refused to give it to the Government alone. But if it should happen that Parliament is not in session when it is necessary to act in order to safeguard French interests, the commission has authorized the Government to take such provisional measures as may seem necessary, these measures afterwards to be submitted to the ratification of the Parliament.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU ON THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SYSTEM.

One of the most prominent opponents of the double-tariff system is Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, who published in 1890 in the Économiste Française several articles expressing his views on the subject. As he is, however, opposed to all systems of protective duties, some of his objections to the double-tariff system would apply equally to any other system, and this fact must be kept in mind in considering his position.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu finds that the system contains, first, the maximum tariff, which is really not the maximum, since according to article 4 of the law it may be further increased, and, second, the minimum tariff, which the Government intended to be the regular tariff. Thus foreign goods imported into France might be subjected to three different schedules—the minimum tariff, the maximum tariff, and the ultramaximum tariff. Here, he claimed, would be a field which would produce difficulties without end, not only in the interior markets of France but in international relations.

In reviewing the events which have occurred in connection with commercial policy since 1871, M. Leroy-Beaulieu notes the interesting fact that since then every civilized country in the world, with the exception of England, Norway, and Holland, have changed their economic policy in the same general way. All, with the above exceptions (and possibly including the South American countries, where purely fiscal motives have been the cause), have abandoned, to a greater or less degree, the system of what he calls commercial freedom for a system of protection. He regards the tendency as a retrogressive one and explains it on the ground of imitation by one country of the acts of the others. Germany, he states, in 1865 showed a tendency in the liberal direction by the treaties with Austria and France, and showed the same tendency, though not with the same enthusiasm, when the tariff was revised in 1873; but in 1879 Bismarck turned to the protectionist system. Since then each new tariff has brought increases in the German rates of duty. This action has exercised a strong influence on the other countries of the Continent. Austria, when revising her tariff in 1879, still held to a moderate system of commercial freedom, but in 1882 and in 1887 made decided increases in the rates of import duties. Italy, he says, has brought herself into difficulties by closing her markets. The Italian tariff of 1878 was a liberal one. That of 1883, and especially that of 1887, approached, in many respects, a system of prohibition. Belgium, which has not changed its tariff arrangements, has, by the law of 1887, placed a duty on live animals and fresh meats which the law of 1882 admitted free. This is the first, though decisive, step in the way of protection. Portugal is principally an agricultural country, and until 1887 had used the general tariff of 1882, but in 1887 put into force a new series of higher duties. Sweden in 1888 placed duties on cereals which until then had been admitted free, and in 1889 the Swedish Parliament demanded that the commercial treaties which were just expiring should be denounced. Norway seems to be firmly wedded to liberal ideas, but there seems to be some conflict of opinion between Sweden and Norway, and the common pact has been amended so as to make exportations from Norway into Sweden more difficult. Because of the perpetual differences between the ministry and the lower house, Denmark has not made any changes in the tariff schedule for several years. Switzerland, because of its small geographical extent, its lack of seacoast, and the industrial character of its population, has special interest in

maintaining a large degree of commercial freedom. This has been clearly understood up to the present, for the tariff changes of 1882, 1884, and 1887 are of a fiscal nature. Nevertheless, the protectionist sentiment is on the increase, and proposals for higher rates of duty are to be expected. Spain, whose agriculture, especially in the vineyard regions, has been prosperous, and whose coal industry has likewise developed, has not yet increased her customs duties; but it is well known that the protectionist party has increased in influence, both with the public and the administration. As an exception to the general rule, Holland has not changed her tariff, and, next to that of Great Britain, has the most liberal tariff policy in Europe. In America the United States has held fast to the principle of high protection. Canada is not so pronounced in adhering to the same doctrine, but is not far behind the United States. The other States in Central and South America have maintained high import duties, rather because of the needs of the treasuries than for the purpose of affording protection to home industries. Argentina, however, has already given evidences of following in the path of the United States as soon as she has any industries to protect.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu admits frankly that French industries have felt the action of other countries in placing high import duties on the articles which France exports, and he thinks that this should influence France in arranging her own tariffs. Two points are to be considered, he thinks, in studying the problem. The first is to know whether this almost universal tendency toward high protection is a logical and beneficent one, whether France shall follow it or whether it shall be considered merely as a blind and dangerous imitation—a sort of fashion. The second point is the practical one, i. e., whether under the present circumstances it was best for France to give up her system of conventional tariffs and adopt the plan of a minimum tariff, a maximum tariff, and an ultramaximum tariff. In his opinion the plan is impracticable, both from the economic point of view and from the point of view of international politics. It removes, he says, all checks to the tendencies toward prohibition of imports; it places in the hands of the administration a power which will be embarrassing to it. It is to be feared that it will introduce, in regard to tariffs, a war of all against all, infinite reprisals, and perpetual changes. The objections to commercial treaties may be classed under three heads, viz, the length of time for which they are made, the impossibility of changing the tariff during this period, and the most-favored-nation clause. The objection on account of the length of time for which the treaties are made can easily be remedied; let them last for only a half dozen years instead of the period for which they are made at present. This will also remove the second objection. The most-favored-nation clause, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, is really the basis of the new tariff system, even though the French Government declares that this clause is the ground for most of the attacks on the treaties of commerce. The report states that the duties in the minimum tariff may be applied to goods originating in countries where French goods are given corresponding advantages, and which, in the first place, do not apply to French products duties which are higher than those applied to the goods of other nations. But according to the report this alone is not sufficient; it is necessary, in addition, that these duties should not be so high as to constitute an insurmountable obstacle to French exportation. This section of the report he considers an absolute rehabilitation of the most-favored-nation clause. France demands that her products (all of her products naturally, for there would be no reason in discriminating in favor of one or the other) should be treated by other powers on the basis of the treatment accorded to the most-favored foreign nation; if this is not done, then the maximum tariff is established for goods imported from that country. But as France must grant to all other nations the right to treat French goods in the same way that France treats theirs, then each one of the other powers has the right to demand from France, as the latter does from them, the most-favored-nation treatment. This clause, under the new system, would have much greater force than it had under the régime of the treaty of Frankfort. This treaty specifies half a dozen nations which can not be given duties lower than those placed on German products in France or French products in Germany. But under the Frankfort treaty, if France sees fit to make a concession to Bulgaria, for instance, or to Morocco or Chile, it can be done without Germany being able to make any claims for the same concessions. With the new system, on the contrary, if it is adopted by other nations, France deprives herself completely of this power. To enjoy the minimum tariff—that is, to see its products subjected to very high duties, but which in all circumstances are not absolutely prohibitive, it is necessary for a country to give France the most-favored-nation treatment, and in return French products would receive the same treatment at the hands of foreign countries. A treaty of commerce could, by means of limiting clauses freely discussed and agreed upon, apply some limitations to this absolute rule of the most-favored nation; the system of the triple tariff allows no such possibility. Thus, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, there is much more freedom under the system of commercial treaties than under that of the triple tariff. And he claims, not only in this respect but in many others, does this proposition hold true. This absolute fashion of treating the most-favored-nation clause may lead to many difficulties. If it should please Russia or Austria to make, for political reasons, some special concessions to Roumania or Bulgaria or Servia, is France for this reason to apply the maximum or the ultra maximum tariff to Austria or Russia? Under a system of commercial treaties, all these delicate points are subjects for discussion between the Governments interested. But the new system allows of no discussion; it applies a sort of automatic regulation. Then if an attempt is to be made to enforce the last clause of the report above quoted, viz, it is necessary that the duties placed (by a foreign power) on French imports should not be so high as to become an insurmountable obstacle to French importations—that is, this condition must prevail for that foreign power to receive the French minimum tariff—if such an attempt is to be made, then arises the difficulty of finding a criterion by which to decide each case as it comes up. Under the system of commercial treaties a contract is made, which, like all contracts, has its good and its bad sides, but which on the whole is a profitable arrangement. In addition, the problem must next be solved as to how it shall be decided whether the treatment applied to French products is sufficiently moderate to deserve the application of the minimum tariff on imports into France from that country. Two solutions are possible according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu—either other countries will follow the example of France, and also have a maximum and minimum tariff, or they will establish such duties as they think proper on the goods coming from each country. In the first case the situation is not so simple as it seems; it may simply mean that France should apply her minimum tariff on the products of those countries which apply their minimum tariff on French goods. But it may so happen, for instance, that the minimum tariff of a foreign country, say of the United States, is a prohibitive one. Is that power then to receive the benefit of the French minimum tariff? The case would be still more complicated where a power had not adopted a multiple tariff system and should impose on French products whatever rates it pleased; it must then be decided whether these rates are prohibitive or not, and whether that country should be excluded from the benefits of the minimum tariff. If the burden is to fall on the administration, then the responsibility is a heavy one; if the Parliament is to decide, then there will be quarrels without end and chance will play an important rôle.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu finds many other complicating factors. Neither the maximum nor the minimum are fixed once for all or even for a term of years. They can always be amended, and by that fact the Chamber will always find itself in the presence of amendments, and in principle, at least, there will be absolute instability. One Chamber may not have much respect for the work of its predecessor. Moreover, amendments may be provoked at any time by changes made in other countries. Other countries, not being bound to France

any more than France is bound to them, may make some alteration in their tariffs, and then the question comes up as to whether France shall make similar changes. The interested parties, and there will always be some of them, will besiege the Government with their complaints, and amendments will always be in order. For these reasons M. Leroy-Beaulieu concludes that the system is impracticable, and that a system of commercial treaties, with rates fixed for six years and not subject to change, would be preferable to M. Méline's system.

SPAIN.

The high-tariff party in Spain succeeded in 1877 in passing the tariff law of that date, which was the first consistent scheme of a double tariff used on the Continent. The schedule was arranged in two columns, the first column for countries enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment, and the second for the other countries. An accidental economic event soon made the system impossible. The ravages caused by the phylloxera in the French vineyard regions opened an unusually favorable opportunity for the sale of Spanish wines, and the Spanish Government soon found it necessary to negotiate a commercial treaty with France in order to obtain a reduction of the latter's wine schedule. The treaty was concluded February 6, 1882, Spain sacrificing not less than 91 items of its minimum tariff. The tariff enacted June 6, 1886, formally contained two columns; but the more important rates of the minimum schedule were fixed through commercial treaties, and therefore not established by the legislative body in advance. In the later treaties with Germany, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland, Spain was compelled to go below the minimum tariff for many items. In January, 1891, the Government of Canovas denounced all the treaties which Spain had made with European nations and which contained clauses stipulating most-favored-nation treatment. This step was taken at that time to make sure that the treaties would expire in 1892 because of the twelve months' notice required in these conventions. Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Russia, Denmark, and Greece agreed to the prorogation of their conventions on the same footing as the Dutch and British treaties, all of which were to expire in 1892, in order that the high contracting parties should have time to negotiate fresh treaties and that their imports should enjoy the same treatment as those of Holland and Great Britain. France alone did not come to an understanding with Spain. Each of the two countries, therefore, inflicted upon the other's imports the maximum duties of their respective tariffs, the result of which, of course, was a heavy decrease in the commerce between the two countries. After the treaties had been denounced, Canovas set about preparing a new tariff which was to be a redress of the grievances of the agricultural and manufacturing interests against the old tariff. The tariff which was drawn up was similar in form to that of 1882, and contained maximum duties to be levied on the imports of nations having no treaties, and minimum duties to be levied on the imports of nations willing to accept the minimum of Spanish concessions. As a matter of fact not much difference exists between the maximum and minimum duties imposed on many articles, and in 85 classes of goods out of 446 specified and subjected to import duties, there is no difference whatever. Among these articles are raw cotton, raw silk, vaseline, benzine, petroleum, many classes of live animals, salted and jerked meats, cereals of all kinds, clear sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, spices, and material intended for railway and public-works construction. In almost all the cases in which the maximum and minimum columns contain the same rates, these duties are two or three times higher than those in force under the tariff of 1882 and under the treaties of commerce. The officials who drew up the new tariff knew that Spain would take up her position on the minimum duties of this tariff as the starting point for the negotiation of fresh treaties. It seems probable, therefore, that the minimum duties were made high in order that the concessions which would have to be made in treaties would be smaller than would otherwise be the case. As compared with the minimum duties in the tariff of 1882, the minimum duties of 1892 are much higher, and, in some cases, are higher than the maximum duties of 1882. Furthermore, alcohols are not to be included in any of the reductions which may be made in these treaties.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF RUSSIA WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

The commercial relations of Russia with foreign countries have for a long time been regulated by means of treaties or conventions of commerce and navigation.

All agreements of this nature made with the countries of western Europe and America before the year 1893 had as their basis the reciprocal concession by the contracting parties of the rights granted to the most-favored nation. This reciprocity provides, on the one hand, for the free and unmolested sojourn of the subjects or citizens of either contracting power within the domains of the other power, for the protection by laws and the right of pleading in court, and the right of engaging in commerce and industry, and, on the other hand, for the payment of customs duties and taxes of every description. Furthermore, all advantages, facilities, and privileges accorded by virtue of an international agreement to a third power are to be extended to the other contracting party. Moreover, these advantages accrue to the contracting party without delay and unconditionally, or (as was stipulated in the treaties of 1832 with the United States, of 1846 with the Netherlands, of 1850 with Greece, and of 1863 with Italy) "gratuitously, if the privilege in question has been accorded unconditionally, and subject to equivalent advantages, if the privilege has been accorded in exchange for other advantages."

In all these treaties of commerce, however, certain exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause are found to be inserted. These exceptions apply chiefly to the following subjects:

(1) Facilities accorded to neighboring powers with the view of rendering more convenient commercial relations within the zones extending 15 kilometers along either side of the frontier.

(2) Privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the "government" of Archangel and the northern and eastern coasts of Asiatic Russia as regards the imports and exports of merchandise.

(3) Special privileges granted to the Russian marine, the fisheries, and the products thereof in Russia.

Moreover the most-favored-nation principle does not extend in any shape or manner to the Asiatic States or possessions contiguous to Russia. With regard to these advantages or privileges Russia reserves to itself the privileges acquired by such treaties, so that no power can, through its treaty containing the most-favored-nation clause, claim these advantages or privileges for itself.

The Grand Duchy of Finland constituting an integral part of Russia, all the stipulations of treaties of commerce signed by Russia and enforced within the Empire, are eo ipso applicable to that country.

Until the year 1893 Russia maintained an autonomous system of tariffs which applied uniformly to the merchandise and products of all foreign countries, no distinction being made in this regard between the powers with which treaties of commerce had been concluded and those with which no such special treaties of commerce and navigation were in force. At the beginning of the tenth decade of the nineteenth century, however, new treaties of commerce were concluded between various European powers establishing differential custom tariffs; these gave lower rates to countries which enjoyed the privileged treatment and imposed higher rates against those which did not enjoy such treatment. As Russia at that time belonged to the second category, so far as her relations with the neighboring powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, were concerned, she found it necessary to modify her previous tariff policy by substituting for

her former system of a single autonomous customs tariff, a system of double tariffs, a maximum and minimum tariff which applied to the merchandise and products of countries which, in their turn, accorded to Russian merchandise and products the lowest rates of their custom tariffs.

The commercial treaties made since then necessarily bore a different character. Some of them which were made since 1893, viz, the convention with Austria of 1894, the treaties concluded with Denmark and Japan in 1895, as well as the agreement of the same year with Spain, provided, like those of the earlier period, only for the reciprocal grant of the rights of the most-favored nation. Other commercial arrangements, however, contain special clauses which carry with them the lower rates of the Russian customs tariff on certain articles in exchange for an equal or equivalent reduction by the foreign power of the tariff rates on Russian merchandise, or the payment of the lowest tariff rates. The earliest commercial agreement of this new type which served as a basis for the Russian conventional tariff, is the convention concluded with France June 17, 1893. According to this arrangement, the reduced conventional rate applies to 52 articles or paragraphs of the Russian customs tariff; the reductions vary between 10 and 25 per cent in exchange for reduced rates of the French minimum tariff on crude mineral oil and the products of its distillation. This convention is supplementary to the treaty of commerce made between these two powers in 1874 on the basis of a most-favored-nation treatment "with regard to everything concerning imports, exports, transit warehousing, reimportation, local taxes, brokerage, customs tariffs, and usages, as well as everything concerning commerce and industry." This convention was followed by the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded with Servia October 13, 1893, according to which the minimum Russian tariff rates are lowered on prunes in exchange for an equivalent reduction of the Servian tariff rates on dried fish and refined and partially refined mineral oils. On February 10, 1894, after long and protracted negotiations, a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded with Germany, providing for the lowering of 135 rates of the Russian minimum tariff, in exchange for which Russia obtained in Germany the rights of the most-favored nation. In the following year, July 9, 1895, a convention of commerce and navigation with Portugal was concluded, by which Russia consented to a reduction of 20 per cent on her rates on cork and products thereof, Portugal, on the other hand, granting more or less important concessions in regard to the principal articles imported from Russia (these articles constituting 15 paragraphs of the tariff); moreover, as regards the most important articles, Russia and Portugal accord to each other the most-favored-nation treatment, i. e., the lowest rates of their custom tariffs. Finally, July 14, 1897, a commercial convention with the principality of Bulgaria was entered into, by virtue of which the Russian rates on dried meats, eggs, and unground bark for tanning were reduced and oil of roses admitted free of duty into Russia; all of this was done in exchange for a number of concessions in the Bulgarian tariff for the benefit of Russian merchandise and on condition that the two countries accord to each other the most-favored-nation treatment.

The commercial treaties of Russia with the Asiatic countries (except Japan, with which in 1895 Russia made a treaty of commerce and navigation similar to the conventions with European powers of the same nature) are of quite different character than those made with the European and American countries.

The earliest commercial treaty now in force made with any of the Asiatic countries is the "special act" with Persia, signed February 10, 1828, at Tourkmentchaï. This treaty provides mainly that "in order to procure to the commerce of the subjects of the two countries the advantages which were the object of preceding treaties, there shall be collected a uniform duty of 5 per cent of the value of merchandise imported into Persia or exported from this country by Russian subjects; the same duty to be assessed on the products of Persia imported into Russia by way of the Caspian Sea or the land frontier, as well as on Russian merchandise exported from the Empire by the same routes and by Persian subjects; reimported or reexported merchandise to pay no additional export duties."

The other articles of the treaty of Tourkmentchaï contain unilateral clauses destined to safeguard the rights and personal safety of Russian subjects in Persia against arbitrary action on the part of Persian authorities.

The treaty of February 3, 1862, made with Turkey, bears a similar character. By virtue of this treaty Turkish merchandise imported into Russia over the Asiatic land frontier pays a uniform ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, and Russian merchandise when imported into Turkey is subject to a uniform 8 per cent ad valorem duty. As regards importation over the European frontier, Turkey enjoys, with regard to Russia, the treatment of the most-favored nation. The same holds true in the case of Russia with regard to Turkey.

The commercial relations of Russia with China are regulated by a series of successive treaties, of which the most recent ones partly complete and partly modify the preceding ones. The treaties in question are:

The treaty of Kouldja of 1851,
The treaty of Tientsin of 1858,
The treaty of Pekin of 1860, and
The treaty of St. Petersburg of 1881.

These treaties assure to Russian subjects in China certain rights, containing at the same time regulations with regard to the land trade, of which the most important is that which grants them the right to freely engage in commerce without payment of duties within a zone 50 kilometers wide on either side of the frontier.

Finally, the treaty of 1884 with Korea may be characterized as an essentially unilateral treaty, as it contains only provisions guaranteeing to Russian subjects the right of freely moving about and engaging in commerce in Korea.

The following table contains a list, in chronological order, of all treaties now in force between Russia and foreign powers:

COMMERCIAL TREATIES IN FORCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Date of conclusion of treaty.	Date of expiration of treaty.	COUNTRIES.	Date of conclusion of treaty.	Date of expiration of treaty.
Persia	Feb. 10, 1828	Terminable without previous notice.	China	Aug. 4, 1881	Terminable without previous notice.
United States	Dec. 6, 1832	One year from date of denouncing.	Korea	June 25, 1884	Do.
Sweden and Norway	May 8, 1838	Do.	France (supplementary convention).	June 17, 1893	One year from date of denouncing.
Netherlands	Sept. 13, 1846	Do.	Servia	Oct. 15, 1893	Do.
Greece	June 24, 1850	Do.	Germany	Feb. 10, 1894	December 31, 1903.
Belgium	June 9, 1858	Do.	Austria-Hungary (supplementary convention).	May 18, 1894	Do.
United Kingdom	Jan. 12, 1859	Do.	Spain (provisional modus vivendi).	Feb. 7, 1895	One year from date of denouncing.
Austria-Hungary	Sept. 14, 1860	Do.	Denmark	Mar. 2, 1895	Do.
Turkey	Feb. 3, 1862	Do.	Japan	May 7, 1895	June 17, 1911.
Italy	Sept. 28, 1863	Do.	Portugal	July 9, 1895	April 21, 1901.
Hawaiian Islands	June 19, 1869	Do.	Bulgaria	July 14, 1897	December 31, 1903.
Switzerland	Dec. 26, 1872	Do.			
France	Apr. 1, 1874	Do.			
Peru	May 16, 1874	Do.			

From this tabular statement it can be seen that Russia has commercial treaties which assure to her the most-favored-nation treatment with all European countries except Roumania, which country applies a general tariff uniform against all countries. Of Asiatic countries the Kingdom of Siam is the only one with which Russia has no commercial treaty. Of American countries the only ones with which Russia has commercial treaties are the United States and Peru.

NORWAY.

In Norway the legislative body followed the general trend of the decade in adopting the high-tariff schedule of 1897 which was arranged in the form of a maximum and minimum tariff. While the French tariff is designed to force concessions from foreign countries, the Norwegian tariff is intended to play a merely negative part. According to section 2 of the law "should a foreign country collect on goods proceeding from Norway or on Norwegian vessels duties higher than those applied to other countries, the King may decide that goods imported from such countries shall be subjected to the maximum tariff." If no such unfavorable treatment is given, then the minimum tariff is applied as a matter of course; that is, the maximum tariff is regarded in the light of a retaliatory measure in the event of a discrimination against Norwegian products or shipping.

BRAZIL.

Brazil has used the double-tariff system as a means of demanding commercial concessions from other countries. The McKinley and the Dingley tariffs of the United States offered to the South American countries important reductions in the schedules on certain tropical products on condition that reciprocal advantages were given to the United States. On the other hand, if these offers were not accepted, heavy duties were to be imposed on the products of the countries which declined the concessions. Among the articles on which reductions were made was coffee, which to Brazil is of exceptional importance both as an article of export and as an object of taxation. Brazil at once saw the benefits to be derived from taking advantage of the offer, and on March 1, 1900, a new tariff law went into force. Article 2 of this law provides that "the system of the revised tariff shall be duplex, with maximum and minimum rates, the minimum being the existing tariff with the alterations made in this law, and the maximum that with double the duties specified in the minimum." Article 3 states that, "in the execution of the tariff thus drawn up, the Government will indicate to the customs department which are the countries whose products shall be subjected to the minimum and maximum rates, the Government having the right to modify such rates, entirely or partially, with such diminutions as it may think fit to make in the terms of article 5 of the revenue law." (This article reads: "The Government is authorized to adopt a differential tariff for one or more articles of foreign production in order to compensate concessions made to articles of Brazilian production when treated as proceeding from a most-favored nation, or vice versa.") The result thus far has been that at least two countries, Austria and France, have entered into negotiations with Brazil with a view of reducing their coffee duties.

THE GENERAL AND CONVENTIONAL TARIFF OF GERMANY.

Commercial treaties may be said to belong to the more recent development of commercial policy, for the few statements which the older treaties contained in reference to commerce were only of slight importance. The predecessors of the modern commercial treaties are found in the "capitulations" of the eighteenth century, which the European powers forced from the oriental rulers, and more especially from Turkey. Modern treaties are based more or less on mutual concessions, whereas the capitulations were one-sided grants on the part of the weaker nation, giving to the merchants of the European power equal rights with the merchants of other powers, a low duty on imports, and other favors.

The first half of the nineteenth century is characterized by internal economic development and the working out of the idea of nationality. Evidence of this is found in the formation of national customs boundaries. The German Customs Union was founded, while interior customs boundaries were abolished in Austria, France, Italy, and other countries. The second half of the century just ended brought forth the well-known French-English treaty of January 23, 1860, better known as the Cobden treaty. In this treaty France agreed to impose on the majority of English goods no higher duty than 30 per cent ad valorem, and to diminish the duty on coal. England agreed to abolish entirely the duties on certain manufactures and to lower the duty on French wines. In addition both countries guaranteed to each other the same treatment as was accorded to the most-favored nation. Then followed further treaties between England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Italy, which lowered the tariffs, and because of the most-favored-nation clause produced a general decrease in the tariff rates in force between the prominent European countries. This group of treaties is generally called the commercial-treaty system of western Europe. The reaction against this movement toward lower duties took place in the years 1878–1881 and caused the abolition of most of these treaties and the formation of new ones. In the new system of treaties the main connections which were made were on the Continent, so that England was no longer the center of the system.

Radical changes took place in 1892. France denounced all of her treaties, so that they should lapse on February 1, 1892, and gave notice she intended in the future to base commercial relations on the system of a maximum and minimum tariff. Two groups of States were then formed on the Continent: first, France, Spain, Russia, and several smaller States placed great stress on possessing absolute freedom of action in regard to tariffs and gave notice that they would consider commercial treaties; second, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium made treaties with each other late in the year 1891, and formed what is known as the Middle European commercial-treaty system. The object of this system is to unite by means of tariff concessions the interests of this group of countries having at that time 131,000,000 people, with a large foreign commerce, and to make their commercial relations stable for twelve years. These treaties are known as the "December treaties," from the month in which they were made. A few years after 1892 Russia, Roumania Servia, and Bulgaria also joined the system. The tariff schedule, which was the feature of these treaties, will be considered later.

DURATION OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Political treaties, and especially treaties of peace, are usually made "perpetual" or "for all time." Commercial treaties are only exceptionally made perpetual, though some are made to last until further notice or for unspecified periods of time. In the modern treaties either a definite date on which the treaty expires is given, or it is specified that the treaty is to remain in force for a certain

number of years, usually five, ten, or twelve years. If such statements do not occur, then it is stated that the treaty will cease to be of force after notice of six months or one year is given by one of the parties. It is a disputed question as to whether a war between the parties to a treaty dissolves such a treaty.

One of the most important and at the same time anomalous facts of modern international relations is the famous Article XI of the treaty of Frankfurt of May 10, 1871, between France and Germany. This article states:

"Since the treaties of commerce with the various States of Germany have been annulled through the war, the German administration and the French administration will place as the basis of their commercial relations the principle of mutual treatment on the footing of the most-favored nation.

"This rule embraces the import and export payments, the transit trade, the customs regulations, the admittance and treatment of the subjects of both nations and the representatives of the same.

"Nevertheless, excepted from the above given rule are the concessions which one of the contracting parties has granted or will grant, through commercial treaties, to other countries than the following: England, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Russia."

This treaty is a perpetual one and can not be denounced, so that Germany and France are forced to grant to each other all favors they give to any of the six great powers mentioned in the paragraph.

SCOPE OF THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The commercial treaties now in existence may be divided into four classes:

1. Treaties with tariff agreements and with clauses providing for the most-favored-nation treatment. These treat in a detailed manner of the important features of the commercial relations of the two States, insure to the merchants and their goods the treatment accorded the most-favored nation; they also contain clauses fixing (or "binding," as the European writers term it) the rates of the tariff in their own general schedules, diminishing those rates or guaranteeing that they shall not be changed. These treaties are usually termed "tariff treaties," as the tariff agreements are the principal feature of the treaty, and the most-favored-nation clause is regarded as a matter of course. These treaties are usually made between countries which have a highly developed commerce with each other and which desire to stimulate this intercourse. To this class of treaties belong those which Germany has made with Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, etc.

2. Treaties with tariff agreements, but without a clause providing for the most-favored-nation treatment. This variety of treaty is usually preferred by countries which do not admit the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. Tariff conventions, however, are considered as a higher mark of international comity than the simple guaranty of most-favored-nation treatment and hence the former usually includes the latter. For this reason the treaties which the United States has made with France and Italy contain certain tariff agreements, but do not contain the European (unconditional) most-favored-nation clause.

3. Treaties without tariff agreements, but with a most-favored-nation clause. These treaties are usually composed of a few general provisions in which the contracting parties assure to each other the treatment accorded to the most-favored nation. They are usually called "most-favored-nation treaties," because this clause represents the entire value of the treaty. Since 1860 this class of commercial treaties has been by far the most numerous of the treaties made in Europe. They are made in cases where the commercial intercourse between two countries is not extensive enough to make tariff agreements profitable or where such agreements can not be reached for other reasons. On January 1, 1901, Germany had only 8 tariff treaties, while she had 28 most-favored-nation treaties.

4. Treaties with neither tariff agreements nor the most-favored-nation clause. Such treaties contain general regulations concerning the commerce between the two States, and are made only with such countries as are partially open to European commerce. Germany, for instance, has made such treaties with China, Korea, Siam, and the Kongo Free State.

Of these four classes of treaties, that containing tariff agreements with the most-favored-nation clause is of greatest interest at the present time. Germany presents the most prominent example of this system of regulating foreign commerce and has become one of the great commercial nations of the world while using it, though it is a disputed question as to the exact extent of the influence of these treaties on that development. If Bismarck's statement that in every commercial treaty one of the two parties is taken in, but that no one can tell which party it is until some years afterwards, be true, then it does not seem that Germany has been the loser in the series of treaties which have been in force since 1892. For these reasons it will be of value to give a summary of Germany's reasons for using these treaties, their contents, and the views as to whether they should be continued in the future.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BEFORE 1892.

Germany's position as the leading country using the conventional tariff system makes it of interest to give a short sketch of the reasons which led to the adoption of that system. In this connection the recently published investigations of Prof. Walther Lotz, of the University of Munich, are especially important and have been used in the preparation of the following sketch:

According to Professor Lotz, the ideal toward which a country using protective tariff duties (which does not wish to exclude itself from the commerce of the world) tends, is as follows: Perfect freedom to impose duties upon foreign products which compete with the home agriculture or industry must be maintained, but the country must also strive to prevent foreign countries from doing the same; that is, the utility of the protective tariff policy is advocated at home, but every effort is made to prevent this idea from being exported.

The German tariff of 1879 was made with the idea that Germany's interests were represented by a certain group of economic forces. This group consisted, first, of agricultural producers who were interested in the disposal of grain; and, second, of the most powerful representatives of the large industries wishing to assure to themselves the home market. A uniformly complete tariff was not intended in this law. The results of this tariff do not seem to have harmed Germany's export ability through the higher costs that this tariff imposed on the country, and an effort was made after 1879 to keep foreign countries from imposing too heavy burdens on Germany's exporting interests. This effort succeeded best where a political event gave Germany the advantage; in such cases it was sought to influence other countries to place their duties at a low level, while Germany reserved to itself complete freedom in this respect. Without making any change in its own tariff, Germany secured low rates of duties from Servia, Roumania, Turkey, China, Japan, Korea, and Siam. All of these treaties, however, influence only a small part of the German foreign trade. With the most of the European countries it was not possible to secure a treaty which granted tariff concessions without also giving special concessions on the part

of Germany. In the treaties which were made between 1883 and 1888 with Italy, Spain, Greece, and Switzerland, these countries reduced a part of their tariffs in return for special concessions on the part of Germany. It was not possible to make treaties with Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Australia; the most-favored-nation treatment which had been granted to these countries was in force up to 1892 and had the same importance as if a special treaty had been made. In opposition to the path pursued by Germany, France made special tariff treaties with the more important neighboring States in continuance of the policy begun in 1860. Some of these States, as for instance the Netherlands, might have made treaties with Germany, but this could not have been expected from many of them. Although the desire was present to make treaties while preserving the high tariff duties, there were certain restrictions in the series of French treaties which were to remain in force until the 1st of February, 1892. This was of great importance with reference to Germany's commerce with such countries as Austria and Sweden and Norway, all of which had made treaties with Germany. There were also several countries which, like Switzerland, had only granted concessions on a small part of their tariff. These concessions lasted also until the 1st of February, 1892, and held good even when those concessions were not mentioned in the treaties with Germany. As Secretary of State Von Marschall summed up the situation, Germany ate the fruit of a tree which she had not planted, and the danger was present that this fruit might at any future date be denied her. Though Germany secured considerable advantage through the French system of tariff treaties, yet it secured much more from the fact that Great Britain in following her own interests had not taken up the high-tariff policy of the countries on the continent and had maintained a free trade in two respects: (1) England kept open her markets for German sugar, both raw and refined, and (2) England had made commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium. Germany's treaty with England secured her the most-favored-nation treatment in all the English colonies and placed German industries on the same basis as the English, so that without the burden of a great fleet and a colonial army Germany secured the same economic advantages that belonged to the great colonial empire. Between Germany and Russia, during the time between 1879 and 1891, the most-favored-nation treatment did not exist, and gradually a discrimination against German products arose.

In 1890 Germany's commercial relations with other European countries were on the most-favored-nation basis. A majority of the most-favored-nation treaties could be denounced in a short time. With regard to other countries while Germany had a claim upon a number of tariff concessions which had been made to other parties without reducing any of her own tariffs in return, still those States which were injured by Germany's tariff policy were in the position to make retaliation at will. Of these Russia had made the most use of its power and had caused many German establishments to migrate to Russia. Austria, also, in spite of the limits which the existing commercial treaty placed upon her, found means of replying to the measures which Germany had taken. Thus, as a whole, the continuation of the existing state of affairs after the 1st of February, 1892, would not be possible if France should decide not to continue its system of tariff treaties, and then the most-favored-nation treatment would, for Germany, lose the greater part of its importance.

THE "DECEMBER" TREATIES.

In order to arrange for future events, a meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria took place in the summer of 1890, and, according to reliable information, steps were taken looking to closer commercial relations between the two Empires. Soon after came the announcement that France wished to be free from her treaties; in addition, Spain and Portugal denounced those which had been made with Germany; Roumania did likewise. During 1890 the negotiations between Germany and Austria then moved forward at a more rapid pace, and on the 10th of December, 1891, the German chancellor presented to the Imperial Parliament the treaties which have since been known as the "December" treaties, namely, those with Austria, Italy, and Belgium; they were practically the same and were treated as a whole. Later, in January, 1892, the treaty with Switzerland was also announced. These four treaties were to be in force from the 1st of February, 1892, until the 31st of December, 1903. If, on the 31st of December, 1902, notice of termination had not been given, they were to remain in force with the privilege of denouncing them at any time by giving one year's notice. The treaties gave and claimed mutually the right of the most-favored nation, and what is of especial importance in these two countries, in respect to railroad rates, Germany and Austria assured each other of treatment which would be the same as that given to citizens of the home country. Similarly with Belgium. In the most important features these treaties continued existing conditions. Changes were made in two respects, however. With Austria-Hungary agreements were made in regard to inspection of meat products, a concession which Germany had made to no other power; secondly, tariff rates were "bound" and reduced. While Italy had previously not reduced the tariff rates on more than 8 articles, in the new treaties the rates on 254 articles were reduced; in the Swiss treaty the rates on 293 out of 476 articles of the Swiss tariff were reduced; previously the rates on only 26 articles had been affected. The rates in the Swiss tariff were higher, however, than those which Germany had previously enjoyed, though it must be stated that the Swiss rates were much lower than the corresponding rates in the German schedule. As regards the rates on grain and iron, the iron duties were left unchanged; the grain duties were somewhat reduced, but not to the level of 1885; the other reductions on agricultural products were made partially to satisfy Austria, while the reductions in the case of wine were made at the wish of Italy. The reductions in the case of industrial products, wood, glass, pottery, straw ware, paper, leather, and textile products, were relatively small. As a whole the reductions made to Austria, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland were upon articles which represented an average yearly import value of 697,000,000 marks from all countries. From the four countries just named the average yearly import value was 260,000,000 marks. It was estimated by the German authorities that before the treaties with these four countries were made the duty imposed on these goods amounted to about 14.4 per cent of their value, and after the 1st of February, 1892, this was to be reduced to 13.5 per cent of their value. The same authorities estimated that Austria reduced its duties from about 15 to 11.3 per cent ad valorem. In spite of the reduction and advantages which Germany secured the industrial interests of the latter country were, as a whole, not satisfied. The main point, however, which seems to have been secured was that for ten years no further increases in the tariff rates could be made, and in addition it may be said that the protective standpoint of 1879 was maintained in the tariffs made by these treaties. According to the statement of the administration, the main reason for making these treaties was that if Germany had restricted itself to treaties with a guaranty of simple most-favored-nation treatment, without a tariff schedule, it would have been possible to have arranged the tariffs at will so as to protect the home market, but such a guaranty would not have existed in regard to the foreign markets for the export industries. Because of the increased cost of production, the competition between the more advanced States had become more intense, and to secure home production customs tariffs had been raised on all sides. On this account Germany could not reckon on a continuation of its export trade, for it did not likewise have the possibility of offering to other countries the same advantage in its own markets. The chancellor summed up this plan of providing for a cheap supply of food products and opportunities for labor by saying that in view of a continuous increase of population Germany must export either goods or men.

The next important commercial treaty with Germany made (for those with Servia and some South American countries may be passed over as having little influence on the general policy of the country) was that of the 10th of February, 1894, with Russia. In this treaty Germany granted the conventional tariff rates which the preceding treaties had given to other countries, beside "binding" or "fixing" her rates on certain woolen goods, felts, wood trucks, pitch, rosin, fish, etc. In return Russia agreed not to change 71 of the rates on the 218 articles in its tariff. In addition the most-favored-nation treatment was mutually guaranteed. To make this treaty the German administration selected an advisory board of experts in agriculture, commerce, and industry for consultation during the negotiations. It was interesting to note that the industrial interests of the country took a decidedly favorable position toward the Russian commercial treaty. On the other hand, the agricultural interests found in the treaty grounds for the severest censure. The main reason for their disapproval was in the reduction of the duty on grain, which was changed from 5 marks to 3½ marks per ton.

POSITION OF GERMANY IN THE FUTURE.

The results of this system of treaties are best shown in the fact that Germany has decided to continue it in the future. The official report on the tariff, which has just been formulated, gives the lines on which the future policy of Germany will be directed. This report states that in the future any measures for the protection of the export industries shall not lead to any reduction of the tariff duties which are regarded as necessary for the protection of agriculture, but that protection to agriculture shall not go to the point of endangering the export interests. The latter interests are to be protected in three directions; in addition to the securing of reductions in foreign tariffs an effort is to be made to fix the existing tariffs by "binding" the tariff schedules, and to procure the assurance that German goods shall not be treated less favorably than those of any other States; the most-favored-nation treaties can secure only the last of these three ends. If commercial conventions were to provide merely for the most-favored-nation treatment, with the result that each one of the contracting parties could claim only the lowest rates of the existing tariffs of the other party, no sufficient advantage, it is held, would be secured for the highly developed export industries. On the other hand, abstaining from commercial treaties would not guarantee the maintenance of German agriculture. The protection for the most important agricultural products must be arranged so that it will be sufficient for a greater or less extent of time, and so that there will be no possibility of reducing this protection in any future treaties. For this reason the German administration declines to adopt the French system of a multiple tariff in which the lowest tariff should be given to such States as would give corresponding advantages and apply to German goods their lowest tariff, while other States would have their products subjected to the rates of the highest tariff. Such a policy would have the advantage of allowing the home country to control its tariff schedule so as to arrange the rates according to changes which might take place at any time; it would, however, it is argued, place the export interests of Germany in jeopardy and result in an unfavorable development which would outweigh any other advantage. The previous policy of commercial treaties, it is asserted, secures markets of great advantage to the whole country if tariff concessions and "bound" tariffs are properly chosen and cautiously arranged.

It is of lesser importance to decide whether the concessions to be given in the commercial treaties should be decided in advance by legislative bodies. According to the ideas of the German officials the disadvantages of such a system outweigh any possible advantages, especially as in entering upon negotiations for treaties a great part of the possible success would be given up if the foreign countries knew in advance what were the limits to which tariff concessions could be given.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE, SPAIN, AND GERMANY.

The following presentation of tariff schedules is given merely for purposes of illustration and does not purport to fully reproduce the tariffs of the respective countries:

FRANCE.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE.

[100 kilograms=220.46 pounds.]

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FIRST SECTION—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.					
Live animals.					
			Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Horses:					
Stallions, geldings, and mares, 5 years of age and above	Head	200.00	38.60	150.00	28.95
Stallions, geldings, and mares, under 5 years of age	do	150.00	28.95	100.00	19.30
Foals	do	75.00	14.275	50.00	9.65
Mules	do	50.00	9.65	30.00	5.79
Asses	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Cattle:					
Oxen	100 kilograms (live weight)	10.00	1.93	10.00	1.93
Cows	do	10.00	1.93	10.00	1.93
Bulls	do	10.00	1.93	10.00	1.93
Steers, bullocks, and heifers	do	10.00	1.93	10.00	1.93
Calves	do	12.00	2.316	12.00	2.316
Rams, ewes, and wethers	do	15.50	3.855	15.50	3.855
Lambs, weighing 8 kilograms and less	Head	1.50	.2895	1.50	.2895
Goats	do	2.00	.386	2.00	.386
Kids	do	1.00	.193	1.00	.193
Pigs	100 kilograms (live weight)	12.00	2.316	.....	.....
Young pigs, weighing 25 kilograms and less	Head	3.00	.579	.....	.....
Game	100 kilograms net	25.00	4.725	20.00	3.86
Turtles	do	25.00	4.823	20.00	3.86
Poultry	do	20.00	3.86	20.00	3.86
Pigeons	do	20.00	3.86	20.00	3.86
Animals not specially mentioned	100 kilograms gross	.....	Free	.....	.....

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED).				
	Unit.	General tariff.[1]		Minimum tariff.	
		Francs.	United States equivalent.	Francs.	United States equivalent.
FIRST SECTION—ANIMAL PRODUCTS—continued.					
Animal products.					
Meat, fresh:			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Mutton	100 kilograms net	32.00	6.176	32.00	6.176
Pork	do	18.00	3.474		
Beef, and other	do	25.00	4.825	25.00	4.825
Meat, salted:					
Pork (ham, bacon, etc.)	do	25.00	4.825	25.00	4.825
Beef, and other	do	30.00	5.79	27.00	5.404
Pork butchers' produce	do	100.00	19.30	50.00	9.65
Poultry, dead	do	20.00	3.86	20.00	3.86
Pigeons, dead	do	20.00	3.86	20.00	3.86
Game, dead	do	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.86
Turtles, dead	do	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.86
Meat, preserved in tins	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Preserved game, in tins, pots, or pastry	do	75.00	14.475	60.00	11.58
Pâté de foie gras, in tins, pots, or pastry	do	75.00	14.475	60.00	11.58
Extracts of meat, in cakes or otherwise	do	40.00	7.72	30.00	5.79
Guts, fresh, dried, or salted	100 kilograms gross	10.00	1.93	10.00	1.93
Hides, raw, green, or dried, large or small	do		Free		
Peltries, raw	do		Free		
Wools, including alpaca, llama, vicuña wool; also yak, camel, and cashmere goat's hair:					
In the mass and on the skin	do		Free		
In the mass, dyed, and noils, dyed	100 kilograms net	32.50	6.273	25.00	4.825
Combed or carded	do	35.50	6.273	25.00	4.825
Combed or carded, dyed	do	35.00	6.755	27.50	5.5095
Waste of wool	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Horsehair:					
Raw	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Prepared or carded	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[2]10.00	1.93
Hair:					
Raw	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Combed or carded—					
Mohair goat's hair	do		Free		
Other hair	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[2]10.00	1.93
In hanks	do	15.00	2.895	[2]10.00	1.93
Feathers:					
Ornamental—					
Not prepared	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Prepared	100 kilograms net		Free		
Quills for writing, prepared or not	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Bed feathers (down and other)	100 kilograms net	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.725
Silk:					
Cocoons—					
Fresh	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Dry	do		Free		
Raw	100 kilograms net		Free		
Worked or thrown	do	300.00	57.90	300.00	57.90
Floss—					
In the mass	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Combed	do	10.00	1.93	10.00	1.93
Hair, human, unmanufactured	do		Free		
Poil de Messine (a silk used for fishing lines)	do		Free		
Animal fat, other than fish oils:					
Tallow	do		Free		
Lard	100 kilograms net	40.00	7.72	25.00	4.825
Other	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Margarine, oleomargarine, alimentary fats, and similar substances	100 kilograms net	35.00	6.745	25.00	4.823
Grease from hides (dégras depeaux)	100 kilograms gross	7.00	1.351	6.00	3.088
Beeswax:					
Crude, including sediments of	100 kilograms net	12.00	2.316	[2]8.00	1.544
Residues of, or waste of wax	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Eggs, of poultry or game	do	10.00	1.93	6.00	1.158
Yolks of eggs, not fit for consumption	do		Free		
Silkworms' eggs	do		Free		
Milk	do	5.00	.965	2.50	.4825
Milk, condensed, pure	do	10.00	1.93	5.00	.965
Milk, condensed, with an addition of—					
Less than 50 per cent of sugar, one-half the duties on refined sugar and 8 francs ($1.544) per 100 kilograms.					
Less than 40 per cent of sugar, 40 per cent of the duty on refined sugar and 6 francs ($1.158) per 100 kilograms.					
From 40 to 50 per cent, both inclusive, of sugar, one-half the duties on refined sugar and 6 francs ($1.158) per 100 kilograms.					
Cheese	do	25.00	4.825		
Gruyère	do			12.00	2.316
Other	do			15.00	2.895
Butter	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.06
Honey	do	15.00	2.895	10.00	1.93
Manures:					
Guano	do		Free		
Other, including the residue of animal black	do		Free		
Bones, calcined, white	do		Free		
Boneblack, animal black	do	3.00	.579	2.00	.386
Parings and glue stock	do		Free		
Other raw animal products and wastes	do		Free		
Fisheries.					
Products of French fisheries	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Products of foreign fisheries:					
Fish—					
Fresh—					
Fresh-water—					
Of the salmonoid family	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[2]10.00	1.93
Other	100 kilograms gross	10.00	1.93	5.00	.965
Salt-water	100 kilograms net	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.16

[2] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FIRST SECTION—ANIMAL PRODUCTS—continued.					
Fisheries—Continued.					
Products of foreign fisheries—Continued.					
Fish—Continued.					
Dried, salted, or smoked—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Cod, including klipfish	100 kilograms net	60.00	11.58	48.00	9.264
Stockfish	do	48.00	9.264	15.00	2.895
Herrings	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Other	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Preserved by pickling, or otherwise prepared	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Oysters—					
Fresh—					
Seed	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Other	Per 1,000	3.00	.579	1.50	.2895
Pickled	100 kilograms net	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Lobsters—					
Fresh	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Preserved or prepared	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Mussels and other shellfish	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Fish oils	do	7.00	1.351	6.00	1.158
Spermaceti—					
Crude	do	6.00	1.158	5.00	.965
Pressed	100 kilograms net	12.00	2.316	[a]10.00	1.93
Refined	do	19.00	3.669	15.00	2.895
Roe of cod and of mackerel	100 kilograms gross	.80	.1544	.60	.1158
Whalebone, rough	do		Free		
Dogfish skins and sealskins, raw	do		Free		
Coral, rough	do		Free		
Pearls, fine	do		Free		
Fish bladders, raw, or simply dried	do		Free		
Animal substances, raw, used in medicine or perfumery.					
Sponges of all kinds:					
Rough	100 kilograms net	35.00	6.755	35.00	6.755
Prepared	do	85.00	16.405	65.00	12.545
Other substances, in the rough	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Materials for carving.					
Elephants' tusks and teeth	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Tortoise shell;					
Carapaces, onglons, and caouanes	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Parings of	do		Free		
Ivory and tortoise shell, imitations of	100 kilograms net	100.00	19.30	75.00	14.475
Shells:					
Mother-of-pearl—					
In the rough shell	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Sawn or separated from the shell	do		Free		
Haliotis (the ear shell) and other shells for industrial purposes	do		Free		
Bones and hoofs of cattle, rough	do		Free		
Horns of cattle:					
Rough	do		Free		
Prepared or in sheets	do	4.00	.772	3.00	.579
SECOND SECTION—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.					
Farinaceous food.					
Wheat, spelt, and meslin:					
Grain	100 kilograms gross	7.00	1.351	7.00	1.351
Crushed, and grist containing more than 10 per cent of flour	100 kilograms net	11.00	2.123	11.00	2.123
Flour at the rate of extraction (*aux taux d'extraction*)—					
70 per cent and above	do	11.00	2.123	11.00	2.123
Between 70 and 60 per cent	do	13.50	2.51856	13.50	2.51856
60 per cent and below	do	16.00	3.088	16.00	3.088
Oats:					
Grain	100 kilograms gross	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Meal	do	5.00	.965	5.00	.965
Barley:					
Grain	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Meal	do	5.00	.965	5.00	.965
Rye:					
Grain	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Meal	do	5.00	.965	5.00	.965
Maize:					
Grain	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Meal	do	5.00	.965	5.00	.965
Buckwheat:					
Grain	do	2.50	.4825	2.50	.4825
Meal	do	4.00	.772	4.00	.772
Malt	do	4.00	.772	4.00	.772
Ships' biscuit and bread	do	7.00	1.351	7.00	1.351
Groats, grits (coarse flour), pearled or clean grain	100 kilograms net	16.00	3.088	16.00	3.088
Millet, hulled or cleaned	100 kilograms gross	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
Semolina and Italian pastes	100 kilograms net	19.00	3.667	16.00	3.088
Sago, salep, exotic feculæ, and their derivatives	100 kilograms gross	11.00	2.123	9.00	1.737
Rice:					
In the husk	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Broken rice	do	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
Whole rice, flour and grits	do	8.00	1.544	8.00	1.544
Pulse:					
Beans—					
Whole	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Decorticated or broken	do	3.50	.6755	3.50	.6755
In clusters or in the shell	do	1.50	.2895	1.50	.2895
Bean meal	do	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
Chick-peas (Pois pointus)	do		Free		

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
SECOND SECTION—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.					
Farinaceous food—Continued.					
Pulse—Continued.					
Other—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
In the grain	100 kilograms gross	3.00	0.579	3.00	0.579
Decortieated	do	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
In flour—					
Raw	do	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
Cooked	do	8.00	1.544	8.00	1.544
Chestnuts	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Chestnut flour	do	5.00	.965	5.00	.965
Dari, millet, and canary seed:					
Grain	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Meal	do	4.50	.8685	4.50	.8685
Potatoes	do	.40	.0772	.40	.0772
Fruits and seeds.					
Table fruits:					
Fresh—					
Lemons, oranges, cedrats, and their varieties not mentioned	100 kilograms gross	8.00	1.544	5.00	.965
Mandarin oranges	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[a] 10.00	1.93
Carob beans	100 kilograms gross	2.00	.386	1.50	.2895
Hothouse grapes and fruits	100 kilograms net	200.00	38.60	150.00	28.95
Common table grapes	do	12.00	2.316	8.00	1.544
Ordinary wine grapes, residue of grapes, and must, in easks, or otherwise.	do	12.00	2.316	[a] 8.00	1.544
Apples and pears—					
Table	100 kilograms gross	3.00	.579	2.00	.386
For eider and perry	do	2.00	.386	1.50	.2895
Other fruits	do	5.00	.965	3.00	.579
Dried or drained—					
Figs	do	6.00	1.158	2.00	.386
Raisins	100 kilograms net	25.00	4.825	15.00	2.895
Apples and pears—					
Table	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[a] 10.00	1.93
For eider and perry	100 kilograms gross	6.00	1.158	4.00	.772
Almonds and hazelnuts—					
In the shell	do	6.00	1.158	3.00	.579
Shelled	100 kilograms net	12.00	2.316	[a] 6.00	1.158
Nuts—					
In the shell	100 kilograms gross	6.00	1.158	Free	
Shelled	100 kilograms net	12.00	2.316	Free	
Prunes	do	15.00	2.895	[a] 10.00	1.93
Pistachio nuts	do	100.00	19.30	50.00	9.65
Other fruits	do	15.00	2.895	[a] 5.00	.965
Candied or preserved—					
In spirits—					
Of European origin	do	100.00	19.30		
Of non-European origin—					
Imported from non-European country direct	do	100.00	19.30		
Imported from European warehouses	do	103.60	19.99		
In sugar or honey, dutiable as candied fruits or preserves of sugar or honey according to kind. (See Nos. 93 and 95.)					
Preserves of pineapples of foreign origin—					
Of European origin	do	30.00	5.79		
Of non-European origin—					
Imported from non-European country direct	do	30.00	5.79		
Imported from European warehouses	do	33.60	6.48		
Preserves imported direct	do	10.00	1.93		
Imported from European warehouses	do	13.60	2.62		
Fruits for distillation:					
Green aniseed, juniper berries, and fennel seed	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Myrtle berries and prickly pears	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Dried raisins, figs, and dates exclusively destined to distilling or to the manufacture of wine.	100 kilograms net	40.00	7.72	25.00	4.725
Oleaginous fruits and seeds	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Seed grain, including the jarosse (a kind of pea)	do	3.00	.579	3.00	.579
Beet-root seed	100 kilograms net	30.00	5.79	30.00	.579
Luecrn and clover seed	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Colonial produce.					
Sugar:					
Produce of French colonies and possessions—					
In powder (including poudres blanches) according to its estimated yield at the refinery.	100 kilograms net (of refined sugar).	60.00	11.58		
Refined—					
Other than candy	100 kilograms net (actual weight).	60.00	11.58		
Candy	do	64.20	12.3906		
The produce of foreign countries—					
In powder—					
The estimated yield thereof at the refinery being—					
98 per cent or less of European origin or imported from European warehouses.	100 kilograms net (of refined sugar).	60.00	11.58	60.00	11.58
98 per cent or less of non-European origin	do	60.00	11.58	60.00	11.58
More than 98 per cent	100 kilograms net (actual weight).	72.00	13.896	72.00	13.896
Refined—					
Other than candy	do	72.00	13.896	68.00	13.124
Candy	do	90.00	17.37	85.00	16.405
Molasses:					
For distilling purposes, including the exosmotic waters—					
The produce of French colonies and possessions	do	Free			
The produce of foreign countries	do	24.75	4.78	20.75	4.00
Other than for distillation, having an absolute saccharine richness—					
Of 50 per cent or less	100 kilograms net	22.50	4.3425	18.00	2.774
Of more than 50 per cent	do	52.50	10.13	42.92	8.28

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
SECOND SECTION—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.					
Colonial produce—Continued.					
			Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Sirups, bonbons, candied fruits:					
The produce of French colonies and possessions	100 kilograms net	60.00	11.58	.....	.....
The produce of foreign countries	do	72.00	13.896	[a]68.00	13.124
Sweet biscuits:					
The produce of French colonies and possessions	do	30.00	5.79	.....	.....
Of foreign countries	do	10.00	1.93	6.00	1.158
Preserves:					
Manufactured with sugar or honey—					
The produce of French colonies and possessions	do	30.00	5.79	.....	.....
Of foreign countries	do	36.00	6.948	34.00	6.562
Without sugar or honey	100 kilograms gross	10.00	1.93	8.00	1.544
Coffee:					
In the bean	100 kilograms net	156.00	30.108	156.00	30.108
Roasted or ground	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Cocoa:					
In the bean and shells	do	104.00	20.072	104.00	20.072
Crushed (in paste, tablets, or powder)	do	150.00	28.95	150.00	28.95
Cocoa butter	do	150.00	28.95	150.00	28.95
Chocolate:					
Containing more than 55 per cent of cocoa	do	150.00	28.95	150.00	28.95
Containing 55 per cent of cocoa or less	do	132.25	25.52	102.25	19.73
Chocolate manufactured in Algeria imported into France shall be subject to a duty of 1.80 francs per 100 kilograms as a supplementary duty on the sugar employed in its manufacture. Chocolate exported from France into Algeria shall be allowed to be deducted from accounts of temporarily admitted sugar at the rate of 3 kilograms of refined sugar per 100 kilograms of chocolate manufactured under the conditions established by article 3 of the decree of Aug. 17, 1880.					
Pepper	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Pimento	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Amomums and cardamoms	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Cinnamon	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Cassia lignea	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Nutmegs:					
With shell	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Without shell	do	312.00	60.216	312.00	60.216
Mace	do	312.00	60.216	312.00	60.216
Cloves	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Vanilla	do	416.00	80.288	416.00	80.288
Tea	do	208.00	40.144	208.00	40.144
Tobacco:					
In leaves or in stalks—					
For the regie (monopoly)		.....	Free	.....	.....
For private account		.....	[b]	.....	.....
Manufactured—					
For the regie	100 kilograms gross	.....	Exempt	.....	.....
For the personal use of the importer, in a quantity not exceeding 10 kilograms per consignee and per annum—					
Cigars and cigarettes	100 kilograms net	3,600.00	694.80	3,600.00	694.80
Woods.					
Woods, common:					
Logs, rough, not squared, with or without the bark, of any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimeters (24 inches).	100 kilograms gross	1.00	.193	.65	.12545
Wood, sawn or squared, 80 millimeters (3 inches) in thickness and above.	do	1.50	.2895	1.00	.193
Wood, squared or sawn, exceeding 35 millimeters (1.4 inches) but less than 80 millimeters in thickness.	do	1.75	.33775	1.25	.24125
Wood, sawn, 35 millimeters in thickness or less	do	2.50	.4825	1.75	.33775
Paving blocks	do	2.50	.4825	1.75	.33775
Stavewood	do	1.25	.24125	.75	.14475
Splints	do	2.00	.386	1.50	.2895
Hoop wood and prepared poles	do	2.50	.4825	1.75	.33775
Perches, poles, and staffs, rough, exceeding 1 meter 10 centimeters (43 inches) in length, and of a maximum circumference of 60 centimeters (24 inches) at the thickest end.	do	.45	.0864	.30	.0579
Woods, saturated, or having undergone any form of chemical preparation. The duties on all saturated woods, or on those which have undergone any form of chemical preparation, shall be increased by 20 per cent. (This increase shall not be levied on the surtaxes of origin and for warehousing.)					
Cork, rough, rasped, or in planks	do	3.00	.579	Free	.....
Logs of 1 meter 10 centimeters in length or less, split in quarters or in round pieces, having a maximum circumference of 60 centimeters at the thickest end; brush and firewood—					
The same wood conveyed by beasts of burden, on condition that it proceeds direct from the forest and not from a port, canal, or railway station.	do	.....	Free	.....	.....
Other	do	.20	.0386	.20	.0386
Resinous woods, in logs, with or without the bark, of any diameter, of a maximum length of 1 meter 10 centimeters (43 inches).	do	.03	.00578	.02	.00386
Charcoal	do	1.50	.2895	1.00	.193
Straw or wool of wood (paille ou laine de bois)	do	.75	.14475	.50	.965
Other common woods	do	.....	Free	.....	.....
Exotic woods and boxwood:					
Cabinetmakers' wood—					
In logs or sawed, exceeding 2 decimeters (7.874 inches) in thickness—					
Boxwood	do	.....	Free	.....	.....
Mahogany and other woods	do	.....	Free	.....	.....

[a] Per 100 kilograms net (actual weight).

[b] Prohibited.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
SECOND SECTION—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.					
Woods—Continued.					
Exotic woods and boxwood—Continued.					
Cabinetmakers' wood—Continued.					
Cabinetmakers' wood, sawed, 2 decimeters in thickness or less:			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Boxwood	100 kilograms gross	1.50	0.2895	1.00	0.193
Other woods	do	1.50	.2895	1.00	.193
Scented woods	do		Free		
Dye woods—					
In logs	do		Free		
Ground	do		Free		
Fibers, stems, and fruits for manufacturing purposes.					
Cotton:					
In the wool	100 kilograms net		Free		
Not ginned	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Carded and gummed (wadding)	100 kilograms net	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Flax, raw, hackled, combed, or as tow	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Hemp:					
In the stalk	do		Free		
Dressed, hackled, and tow	do		Free		
Combed	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[a]10.00	1.93
Jute:					
Raw, in the fiber, hackled, twisted, or as tow	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Combed	do		Free		
Phormium, abaca, and other fibrous vegetables not mentioned:					
Raw, hackled, twisted, or skeins, or as tow	do		Free		
Combed	do		Free		
Ramie or China grass	do		Free		
Canes and reeds, raw, dog grass, piassava, and istle	do		Free		
Esparto, cocoa fibers (even twisted)	do		Free		
Osiers:					
Raw	do	4.00	.772	3.00	.579
Stripped	do	6.00	1.158	5.00	.965
Canes and reeds, known as Chiua rattans, for basket makers' wares	do	6.00	1.158	5.00	.965
Lime bark for rope making	do		Free		
Cocoanut shells and empty calabashes	do		Free		
Hard seeds, for carving purposes	do		Free		
Dyes and tanning materials.					
Madder, either in the root, ground, or in the straw (en paille)	do		Free		
Turmeric:					
In the root	do		Free		
In powder	do		Free		
Quercitron	do		Free		
Dye lichens, fit for the manufacture of orchil	do		Free		
Tan barks, ground or not	do	1.50	.2895	1.00	.193
Sumac, fustic; barberry (bark, leaves, and twigs, grouud or not)	do		Free		
Gall and valonia nuts, whole, broken, or ground	do		Free		
Other roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds, and fruits fit for dyeing or for tanning.	do	1.50	.2895	1.00	.193
Various products and waste substances.					
Broom-corn straw	do	6.00	.1158	3.00	.1158
Bran from any kind of cereal	do	.60	.1158	.60	.579
Oil cake and malt refuse from breweries	do		Free		
Amurca, or dregs of olives, not coutaining more than 20 per cent of oil	do		Free		
Rags, linen	do		Free		
Cellulose pulp:					
Mechanical—					
Dried	do	1.50	.2895	1.00	.14475
Moist	do	.75	.14475	.50	.965.
Chemical	do	2.50	.4825	2.00	.386
THIRD SECTION—MINERAL SUBSTANCES.					
Marble, stone, earths, combustible material, etc.					
Coal:					
Coke	100 kilograms gross	.12	.02316	.12	.02316
Cinders of	do	.12	.02316	.12	.02316
Graphite or plumbago	do		Free		
Coal tar	do		Free		
Bitumen	do		Free		
Mineral wax or ozocerite:					
Crude	100 kilograms net	12.00	.02316	10.00	1.93
Refined	do	50.00	.0965	40.00	7.72
Jet	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Amber, yellow	do		Free		
Petroleum, schist, and other mineral illuminating oils:					
Crude	100 kilograms net	18.00	3.474	9.00	1.737
Refined and essences of	do	25.00	4.825	10.00	
Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils	do	12.00	2.316	9.00	1.737
Paraffin	do	35.00	6.755	30.00	5.79
Vaseline	do	32.00	6.176	28.00	5.405
Metals.					
Iron:					
Ores	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Cast iron—					
Foundry iron and forge pig containing less than 25 per cent of manganese.	do	2.00	.386	1.50	.2895

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
THIRD SECTION—MINERAL SUBSTANCES—continued.					
Metals—Continued.					
Iron—Continued.					
Cast iron—Continued.			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ferro-manganese containing more than 25 per cent of manganese; ferro-silicon containing more than 5 per cent of silicon; rich silico-spiegel iron containing at least 30 per cent of silicon and manganese; chromic iron containing 10 per cent of chromium or more; ferro-aluminum containing 10 per cent of aluminum or less.	100 kilograms gross	4.75	0.91167	3.50	0.6755
Ferro-aluminum containing more than 10 per cent and less than 20 per cent of aluminum.	do	9.00	1.737	7.50	1.4475
Wrought iron, crude, in blooms, prisms, or bars—					
Containing 4 per cent or more of dross	do	5.00	.965	4.50	.8682
Other	do	6.00	1.158	5.00	.965
Iron, drawn in bars, angle and T-iron, axles and tires, in the rough	do	6.00	1.158	5.00	.965
Iron or steel, machine	do	7.50	1.4475	6.50	1.2545
Iron or steel for hoops, in bands—					
Of more than 1 millimeter (0.0394 inch) in thickness	do	7.50	1.4475	6.50	1.2545
Of 1 millimeter or less in thickness	do	8.00	1.544	7.00	1.351
Sheet and plate iron—					
Rolled or hammered, flat, more than 1 millimeter (0.0394 inch) in thickness—					
Not cut	do	7.50	1.4475	7.00	1.351
Cut to any shape	do	8.00	1.544	7.50	1.4475
Sheet iron, thin, and black iron plate, flat, more than six-tenths of a millimeter (0.0157 inch) and up to 1 millimeter in thickness—					
Not cut	do	10.00	1.93	9.00	1.737
Cut to any shape	100 kilograms net	11.00	2.123	[a]10.00	1.93
Sheet iron, thin, and black iron plates, flat, of six-tenths of a millimeter (0.0157 inch) in thickness or less—					
Not cut	do	11.00	2.123	10.00	1.93
Cut to any shape	do	12.00	2.316	11.00	2.123
Iron, tinned (tin), coppered, leaded, or zinceked—					
More than six-tenths of a millimeter in thickness	do	14.00	2.702	12.00	2.316
Of six-tenths of a millimeter in thickness or less	do	15.00	2.895	13.00	2.509
Iron or steel wire, tinned, coppered, zinceked, galvanized, or not—					
More than 2 millimeters (0.0787 inch) in diameter	100 kilograms gross	8.00	1.544	7.00	1.351
More than 1 millimeter and up to 2 millimeters (0.0394 to 0.078 inch) in diameter, inclusive.	100 kilograms uet	11.00	2.123	10.00	1.93
From five-tenths (0.0197 inch) to 1 millimeter in diameter, inclusive.	do	13.00	2.509	12.00	.386
Less than five-tenths of 1 millimeter in diameter	do	22.00	4.246	20.00	3.86
Iron shavings, cuttings from wire-drawing	do	20.00	3.86	17.00	3.281
Rails of iron or steel	100 kilograms gross	7.00	1.351	6.00	1.158
Steel—					
In bars—					
Ingots	do	6.00	.965	5.00	.965
Blooms or billets	do	7.00	1.351	6.00	1.158
Other, of all kinds	do	7.00	1.351	6.00	1.158
Axles and tires, rough	do	10.00	1.93	8.00	1.544
Fine, for tools	100 kilograms net	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
In sheets or bands—					
Brown, hot-rolled—					
More than 1 millimeter (0.0394 inch) in thickness—					
Not cut	100 kilograms gross	7.50	1.4475	7.00	1.351
Cut to any shape	do	9.50	1.8335	9.00	1.737
More than six-tenths (0.0157 inch) and up to 1 millimeter, inclusive, in thickness—					
Not cut	do	8.00	1.544	7.50	1.4475
Cut to any shape	do	10.00	1.93	9.50	1.8335
Of six-tenths of a millimeter in thickness or less—					
Not cut	100 kilograms net	11.00	2.123	10.00	1.93
Cut to any shape	do	12.00	2.316	11.00	2.133
White, cold-rolled, of any thickness—					
Not cut	do	19.00	3.667	15.00	2.895
Cut to any shape	do	20.00	3.86	16.50	3.1845
Wire, white or not	do	40.00	7.72	30.50	5.79
Filings and scales of iron	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Fragments of old manufactures—					
Scrap cast iron	do	2.00	.386	1.50	.2895
Scrap wrought iron or steel	do	1.00	.193	.75	.14475
Dross and scoriæ from forges	do		Free		
Copper:					
Ore	do		Free		
Pure or alloyed with zinc or tin—					
Of first fusion, cast in lumps, bars, pigs, or slabs	do		Free		
Rolled or hammered, in bars or plates	100 kilograms net	13.00	2.509	[a]10.00	1.93
In wire of all sizes, polished or not, other than gilt or silvered	do	13.00	2.509	[a]10.00	1.93
Aluminum bronze, crude, not containing more than 20 per cent of aluminum.	do	13.00	2.509	[a]10.00	1.93
Gilt or silvered, in lumps or ingots, hammered, drawn, rolled, or spun on thread or on silk.	do	130.00	25.09	100.00	19.30
Filings and fragments of old manufactures	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Lead:					
Ores, mattes, and slag of all kinds—					
Containing 30 per cent of metal or less	do		Free		
Containing more than 30 per cent of metal	do	1.50	.289	1.25	.238
In crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs—					
Argentiferous, containing 25 grams and more of silver per 100 kilograms of pig lead.	do	3.00	.579	2.50	.484
Not argentiferous, containing less than 25 grams of silver per 100 kilograms—					
Coming from countries where argentiferous lead is exempt from export duty.	do	4.00	.772	3.50	.675
Of other origin.[b]					

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

[b] Same duties increased by the export duty collected in the country of origin.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
THIRD SECTION—MINERAL SUBSTANCES—continued.					
Metals—Continued.					
Lead—Continued.			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Alloyed with antimony, in lumps	100 kilograms gross	7.00	1.351	6.50	1.255
Hammered or rolled	do	7.00	1.351	6.50	1.255
Filings and fragments of old manufactures	do	4.00	.772	3.50	.675
Tin:					
Ore	do		Free		
In crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs	do		Free		
Alloyed with antimony (Britannia metal), in ingots	do	5.00	.965	5.00	9.65
Pure or alloyed, hammered or rolled	do	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
Filings and fragments of old manufactures	do		Free		
Zinc:					
Ore	do		Free		
In crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs	do		Free		
Rolled	do	4.00	.772	4.00	.772
Filings and fragments of old manufactures	do		Free		
Nickel:					
Ore	do		Free		
Produce of first fusion (cast, matte, speiss)	do		Free		
Refined, in ingots or crude lumps	do		Free		
Pure, hammered, rolled, or drawn	100 kilograms net	13.00	2.509	[a]10.00	1.93
Alloyed with copper, with or without zinc—					
In ingots or crude lumps	100 kilograms gross	10.00	1.93	7.50	1.4475
Hammered, rolled, drawn	100 kilograms net	23.00	4.439	17.50	3.3775
Mercury, native	100 kilograms gross		Free		
Antimony:					
Ore	do		Free		
Gray ore, smelted	do		Free		
Metallic, or regulus	do	6.00	1.158	6.00	1.158
Arsenic:					
Ore	do		Free		
Metallic	do		Free		
Cadmium, crude	do		Free		
Bismuth (tin glass)	do		Free		
Manganese (ore)	do		Free		
Cobalt (ore)	do		Free		
Ores not mentioned	do		Free		
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES.					
Glass and crystal.					
Plate glass:					
Less than one-half of a square meter in surface	100 kilograms net	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.86
One half of a square meter, inclusive, to 1 square meter, exclusive—					
Rough	Square (10.7642 square feet) meter.	1.25	.2412	1.00	.193
Polished or silvered	do	4.00	.772	3.00	.579
One square meter or more—					
Rough	do	3.00	.579	2.00	.386
Polished or silvered	do	5.00	.965	3.50	.6755
Glass, common, cast or molded, with or without grooves, reliefs, or perforations, of any thickness, shape, or size, for insulators, roofing, windows, piping, or pavements.	100 kilograms gross	6.00	1.158	4.50	.8682
Table glass, of glass or crystal:					
Plain or molded, white or of one color, and dyed in the paste	do	6.00	1.158	4.00	.772
Cut and engraved in any other manner than is necessary for effacing the mark of the pontee.	100 kilograms net	20.00	3.86	16.00	3.088
Decorated in gold or color	do	35.00	6.755	28.00	5.404
Lamp chimneys	do	18.00	3.474	15.00	2.895
Window glass:					
Common—					
Panes not exceeding 50 square centimeters in surface	100 kilograms gross	7.00	1.351	5.00	.965
Panes exceeding 50 square centimeters in surface	100 kilograms net	12.00	2.316	[a]10.00	1.93
Colored or slightly tinted glass, undulated glass	do	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.86
Framed window glass, colored glass, enameled, engraved, decorated with lithographic, photographic, or other prints, or hand painted.	do	120.00	23.16	100.00	19.30
Watch glasses:					
Rough, including glasses for toy watches	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Glasses for clocks, flat, cut, and polished	do	75.00	14.475	50.00	9.65
Glasses for clocks, other, and watch glasses, cut and polished	do	180.00	34.74	50.00	9.65
Spectacle and optical glasses:					
Plane, concave or convex	do	30.00	5.79	15.00	2.895
"Koylos," or window glass cut on one surface	do	30.00	5.79	15.00	2.895
Polished or cut	do	180.00	34.74	150.00	28.95
Vitrifications:					
Vitrifications and enamel, in lumps and tubes—					
Not cut	100 kilograms gross	6.00	1.158	5.00	.965
Cut, not rebaked	do	7.50	1.4475	6.00	1.158
Vitrifications in beads, perforated or cut, spun glass, balls, and imitation coral of glass.	100 kilograms net	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
Imitation precious stones, trinkets of glass, colored or not	do	150.00	28.95	100.00	19.30
Flowers and ornaments of beads and porcelain, mosaics on paper	do	150.00	28.95	125.00	24.125
Wreaths, finished or not, and other vitrified or porcelaneous articles, with or without metal ornaments.	do	175.00	33.775	150.00	28.95
Bottles, full or empty	100 kilograms gross	4.50	.8682	3.50	.6755
Cullet or broken glass	do		Free		
Incandescent electric lamps:					
With fittings	100 kilograms net	400.00	77.20	350.00	67.55
Without fittings	do	800.00	154.40	700.00	135.10
Glass articles not otherwise mentioned	do	40.00	7.72	30.00	5.79

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Yarns.					
Yarns of linen, hemp, and ramie, pure, not glazed measuring to the kilogram of single yarn:					
Single—					
Unbleached—					
In skeins—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms net	21.00	4.053	16.00	3.088
2,000 to 5,000	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
5,000 to 10,000	do	30.00	5.79	23.00	4.439
10,000 to 20,000	do	43.00	8.299	33.00	6.369
20,000 to 30,000	do	52.00	10.036	40.00	7.72
30,000 to 40,000	do	65.00	12.545	50.00	9.65
40,000 to 60,000	do	91.00	17.563	70.00	13.51
More than 60,000	do	130.00	25.09	100.00	19.30
In balls, on cardboard, or otherwise, duty of unbleached single yarn in skein, with an addition of.		32 per cent.		25 per cent.	
Bleached or dyed—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms net	27.00	5.211	20.80	4.0144
2,000 to 5,000	do	31.00	5.983	23.40	4.5162
5,000 to 10,000	do	30.00	7.527	29.90	5.7707
10,000 to 20,000	do	56.00	10.808	42.90	8.2527
20,000 to 30,000	do	68.00	13.194	52.00	10.036
30,000 to 40,000	do	85.00	16.405	65.00	12.545
40,000 to 60,000	do	119.00	22.967	91.00	17.563
More than 60,000	do	170.00	32.81	130.00	25.09
In balls, on cardboard, or otherwise, duty of single bleached or dyed yarn in skeins, with an addition of.		26 per cent.		20 per cent.	
Twisted—					
Unbleached—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms net	27.00	5.211	20.80	4.0144
2,000 to 5,000	do	31.00	5.983	23.40	4.5162
5,000 to 10,000	do	39.00	7.527	29.90	5.7707
10,000 to 20,000	do	56.00	10.808	42.90	8.2547
20,000 to 30,000	do	68.00	13.124	52.00	10.036
30,000 to 40,000	do	85.00	16.405	65.00	12.545
40,000 to 60,000	do	119.00	22.967	91.00	17.563
More than 60,000	do	170.00	32.81	130.00	25.09
In balls, on cardboard, or otherwise, duty of unbleached twisted yarn in skeins, with an addition of.		26 per cent.		20 per cent.	
Bleached or dyed—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms net	35.00	6.755	27.05	5.2206
2,000 to 5,000	do	40.00	7.72	30.40	5.8672
5,000 to 10,000	do	51.00	9.843	38.90	7.5077
10,000 to 20,000	do	73.00	14.069	55.75	10.7598
20,000 to 30,000	do	88.00	16.984	67.60	13.0468
30,000 to 40,000	do	110.00	23.16	84.50	16.3085
40,000 to 60,000	do	154.00	29.722	118.30	22.8319
More than 60,000	do	220.00	42.46	170.00	32.81
In balls, on cardboard, or otherwise, duty of bleached or dyed twisted yarn in skeins with an addition of.		26 per cent.		20 per cent.	
Yarns of linen, hemp, and ramie, not glazed, mixed: the linen, hemp, or ramie predominating in weight same duty as pure yarns, according to kind and class.					
Yarns of jute, pure, not glazed, measuring to the kilogram of single yarn:					
Single—					
Unbleached—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms gross	7.50	1.4475	6.75	1.3028
2,001 to 4,000	do	9.00	1.737	7.50	1.4475
4,001 to 6,000	100 kilograms net	12.50	2.4125	11.00	2.123
More than 6,000 meters, same duty as linen yarns, according to kind and class.					
In balls, or cardboard, or otherwise—					
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms gross	9.45	1.8138	8.10	1.5633
2,001 to 4,000	100 kilograms net	11.34	2.1881	[a] 9.00	1.737
4,001 to 6,000	do	15.75	3.03975	13.20	2.5476
More than 6,000 meters, duty of unbleached single yarn in skeins, according to kind.					
Bleached or dyed—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	do	10.50	2.0265	[a] 9.75	2.6924
2,001 to 4,000	do	12.00	2.316	10.50	2.0265
4,001 to 6,000	do	15.50	2.9915	14.00	2.702
More than 6,000 meters, same duty as bleached or dyed yarns of linen in skeins, according to class.					
In balls, on cardboard or otherwise—					
2,000 meters or less	do	13.23	2.5544	11.70	2.2581
2,001 to 4,000	do	15.12	2.55839	12.60	2.4318
4,001 to 6,000	do	19.53	3.7693	16.80	3.2424
More than 6,000 meters, same duty as bleached or dyed single linen yarn in balls, according to class.					
Twisted—					
Unbleached—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	do	10.42	2.011	[a] 8.77	1.6929
2,001 to 4,000	do	12.51	2.4144	[a] 9.75	1.8817
4,001 to 6,000	do	17.37	3.351	14.30	2.7599
More than 6,000 meters, duty of unbleached linen yarn in skeins, according to class.					

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Yarns—Continued.					
Yarns of jute, pure, not glazed, etc.—Continued.					
Twisted—Continued.					
Unbleached—Continued.					
In balls, on cardboard or otherwise—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2,000 meters or less	100 kilograms net	13.12	2.532	10.52	2.0298
2,001 to 4,000	do	15.76	3.030	11.70	2.2581
4,001 to 6,000	do	21.88	4.269	17.16	3.3106
More than 6,000 meters, duty of unbleached linen yarn in balls, according to class.					
Bleached or dyed—					
In skeins—					
2,000 meters or less	do	14.59	2.8159	12.67	2.4456
2,001 to 4,000	do	16.68	3.3428	13.65	2.6348
4,001 to 6,000	do	21.54	4.1567	18.20	3.5126
More than 6,000 meters, duty of bleached or dyed twisted yarn of linen in skeins, according to class.					
In balls, on cardboard or otherwise—					
2,000 meters or less	do	18.38	3.5473	15.20	2.9336
2,001 to 4,000	do	21.01	4.0549	16.38	3.1633
4,001 to 6,000	do	27.14	5.238	21.84	4.2228
More than 6,000 meters, duty of bleached or dyed twisted yarn of linen in balls, according to class.					
Yarns of jute, mixed, not glazed; the jute predominating in weight, same duty as pure yarns of jute.					
Yarns of phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibers, not mentioned, not glazed, pure or mixed; the phormium, abaca, etc., predominating in weight:					
Unbleached	100 kilograms net	12.50	2.4125	[a] 10.00	1.93
Bleached or dyed	do	16.50	3.1845	13.00	2.509
Glazed yarns, twine, cordage, of hemp, linen, jute, phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibers not mentioned, pure or mixed:					
Twine or glazed yarns, single or single-twisted, measuring in length, to the kilogram—					
Unbleached—					
In skeins—					
200 meters or less	do	32.50	6.1725	25.00	4.825
200 to 500	do	39.00	7.521	30.00	5.79
500 to 1,000	do	45.50	8.7545	35.00	6.755
1,000 to 2,000	do	52.00	10.036	40.00	7.72
2,000 to 4,000	do	58.50	11.2905	45.00	8.658
More than 4,000 meters, same duty as twisted yarns in skeins, according to kind.					
In balls, duty of twine, unbleached, in skeins, with an addition of		26 per cent.		20 per cent.	
Bleached or dyed—					
In skeins duty of twine, unbleached, in skeins, with an addition of.		39 per cent.		30 per cent.	
In balls, duty of twine, unbleached in balls, with an addition of.		32 per cent.		25 per cent.	
Cordage or yarns, double-twisted, and cables, glazed or not, tarred or not, having a diameter of—					
10 millimeters or less—					
Unbleached, duty of twine, unbleached, in skeins, with an addition of.		45 per cent.		35 per cent.	
Bleached or dyed, duty of cordage or yarns, twisted, unbleached, with an addition of.		39 per cent.		30 per cent.	
Exceeding 10 millimeters—					
Unbleached	100 kilograms net	26.00	5.018	20.00	3.86
Bleached or dyed	do	34.00	6.562	26.00	5.018
Yarns of cotton, pure:					
Single—					
Unbleached, measuring to one-half kilogram—					
15,500 meters or less (16,895 yards)	do	19.50	3.7635	15.00	2.895
15,500 to 20,500 (16,895 to 22,345 yards)	do	24.00	4.637	18.50	3.5705
20,500 to 25,500 (22,345 to 27,795 yards)	do	28.50	5.404	22.00	4.246
25,500 to 30,500 (27,795 to 33,245 yards)	do	36.50	6.89975	28.00	5.404
30,500 to 35,500 (33,245 to 38,695 yards)	do	45.50	8.7545	35.00	6.755
35,500 to 40,500 (38,695 to 44,145 yards)	do	52.00	10.036	40.00	7.72
40,500 to 45,500 (44,145 to 49,595 yards)	do	58.50	11.2905	45.00	8.658
45,500 to 50,500 (49,595 to 55,045 yards)	do	65.00	12.545	50.00	9.65
50,500 to 60,500 (55,045 to 65,945 yards)	do	78.00	15.054	60.00	11.58
60,500 to 70,500 (65,945 to 76,845 yards)	do	91.00	17.563	70.00	13.51
70,500 to 80,500 (76,845 to 87,745 yards)	do	104.00	20.072	80.00	15.44
80,500 to 90,500 (87,745 to 98,645 yards)	do	123.50	23.8355	95.00	18.335
90,500 to 100,500 (98,645 to 109,545 yards)	do	143.00	27.599	110.00	21.23
100,500 to 110,500 (109,545 to 120,445 yards)	do	169.00	32.617	130.00	25.09
110,500 to 120,500 (120,445 to 131,345 yards)	do	195.00	37.635	150.00	28.95
120,500 to 130,500 (131,345 to 142,245 yards)	do	234.00	45.162	180.00	34.94
130,500 to 140,500 (142,245 to 153,145 yards)	do	273.00	52.689	210.00	40.53
140,500 to 170,500 (153,145 to 196,745 yards)	do	338.00	65.234	260.00	50.18
170,500 and over (176,745 yards and over)	do	403.00	77.779	310.00	59.83
Bleached, duty of unbleached yarns, with an addition of		20 per cent.		15 per cent.	
Dyed or clouded, duty of unbleached yarns, with an addition of	Kilogram	.40	.0772	.30	.0579
Glazed, duty of yarns, single, bleached or dyed, with an addition of	do	.60	.1158	.45	.0869
Twisted—					
In ordinary skeins—					
Of two or three threads—					
Unbleached, duty of single yarns, with an addition of		36 per cent.		30 per cent.	
Bleached, duty of twisted yarns, unbleached, with an addition of.		20 per cent.		15 per cent.	
Dyed or clouded, duty of twisted yarns, unbleached, with an addition of.	Kilogram	.40	.0772	.30	.0579
Glazed, duty of twisted yarns, bleached or dyed, with an addition of.	do	.60	.1158	.45	.0869

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Yarns—Continued.					
Yarns of cotton, pure—Continued.					
Twisted—Continued.					
In ordinary skeins—Continued.					
Of four threads or more, unbleached, bleached, or dyed—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Single-twisted	1,000 meters of length of single yarn.	0.02	0.00386	0.01	0.002895
Double-twisted and cable	do	.026	.005418	.02	.00386
Manufactured, i. e., in balls, on bobbins, skeins, hanks, or other forms of mercery, whatever be the number of threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed—					
Single twisted	1,000 meters (1,090 yards) of length of single yarn.	.026	.005018	.02	.00386
Double-twisted and cable	do	.032	.006176	.025	.004825
Cotton warps:					
Unbleached, duty of unbleached yarn, with an addition of		40 per cent.		30 per cent.	
Bleached, duty of unbleached warps, with an addition of		20 per cent.		15 per cent.	
Dyed, duty of unbleached warps, with an addition of	Kilograms	.40	.0772	.30	.0579
Yarns of cotton, mixed, the cotton predominating in weight, same duty as pure cotton yarn.					
Hides, skins, and peltries, prepared.					
Skins and hides, prepared:					
Simply tanned or tawed—					
Goat, kid, sheep, and lamb skins	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[a]10.00	1.93
Other, including those smoothed—					
Whole hides	do	50.00	9.65	25.00	4.825
Cowhides, squared (croupons)	do	60.00	11.58	32.00	6.176
Parings and scrapings	do	40.00	7.72	18.00	3.474
Curried—					
(*a*) Caliskins, varnished, or ready to be varnished, but not having received any of the preparations mentioned in the following paragraph.	do	40.00	7.72	25.00	4.825
(*b*) Goat, kid, sheep, lamb, and calfskins, be they in their natural color, or dyed, or blackened by steeping or by scrubbing; smoothed, shagreened, checkered, morocco, glossed or dull.	do	90.00	17.37	60.00	11.58
(*c*) Cowhides and other large hides, dyed, or blackened by steeping or by scrubbing; smoothed, shagreened, checkered, printed, morocco, glossed or dull.	do	70.00	13.51	50.00	9.65
(*d*) Hides, squared, for fine saddlery, pigskins, be they in their natural color, black, brown, or otherwise dyed.	do	75.00	14.475	40.00	7.72
(*e*) Sheepskins, prepared or not in Europe, with raw skins of transmarine origin, neither scraped, dull dyed, nor smoothed, for shoe linings, etc.	do	70.00	13.51	45.00	8.658
Varnished	do	190.00	36.67	125.00	24.12
Shammy or parchment, dyed or not, tawed	do	74.00	14.282	60.00	11.55
Other, not mentioned, not dyed	do	60.00	11.58	40.00	7.72
Imitation leather	do	35.00	6.755	25.00	4.8258
Manufactures of skins or leather—					
Soles, cut out, of beaten and smooth leather, and heels	do	80.00	15.44	50.00	9.65
Uppers of top boots, boots, shoes, vamps, galoches (cambered or not), and upper heels, of calf, cow, horse, goat, or kid leather and skins—					
Not varnished	do	175.00	33.775	125.00	24.125
Varnished	do	275.00	53.075	175.00	33.775
Top boots	Pair	2.50	.4825	2.00	.386
Boots for men and women	do	2.50	.4825	1.50	.2895
Shoes	do	1.00	.193	.75	.14475
Straps for wooden clogs	100 kilograms net	62.00	11.966	50.00	9.65
Gloves—					
Of lamb or calfskin—					
Simply sewn	12 pairs	1.00	.193	.50	.0965
Piqué or pricked seam	do	1.50	.2895	.75	.14475
Of goat skin or kid—					
Simply sewn	do	2.00	.386	1.00	.193
Piqué or pricked seam	do	2.50	.4825	1.25	.24125
Articles of saddlery, fine (other than saddles)	100 kilograms net	220.00	42.46	180.00	34.74
Saddles—					
For men	Each	15.00	2.895	10.00	1.93
For women	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Harness makers' wares	100 kilograms net	60.00	11.58	50.00	9.65
Transmission belts, etc., of leather, hose of leather, and other articles of leather or skins for machinery.	do	100.00	19.30	60.00	11.58
Sheets and strips of unscraped leather for cards	do	70.00	13.51	40.00	7.72
Trunks of wood or pasteboard, covered with leather	do	74.00	14.282	60.00	11.58
All small articles of morocco or other leather—					
Supple	do	250.00	48.25	200.00	38.60
Hard	do	200.00	38.60	150.00	28.95
Covers for photographic albums, of leather, wood, stuffs, paper, plain, ornamented, and other.	do	220.00	42.46	180.00	34.74
Photographic albums, complete	do	250.00	48.25	200.00	38.60
Other	do	120.00	23.16	80.00	15.44
Peltries:					
Prepared or in sewn pieces—					
Sea lions and sea otters, seals and blue backs, gray squirrels and pouches of gray squirrels, hamsters and white rabbits, Astrakhan, clouded and curled in skins and touloupes, white hares and pouches of white hares, goats, in skins and covers—sheep and mouflons of the Caucasus, in skins and covers.			Free		
Not specially mentioned	100 kilograms net	100.00	19.30	100.00	19.30
Made up into articles—					
Common	do	200.00	38.60	160.00	30.80
Fine	do	650.00	125.45	500.00	96.50

[a] Per 100 kilograms gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Manufactures of metal.					
Watches:					
Watch movements, without cases—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Movements and escapement bearers, rough or finished, without trace of the escapement having been fitted.	Dozen	1.50	0.2895	0.75	0.14475
Movements and escapement bearers with escapements, or only presenting traces of the escapements having been fitted, but neither gilt, silvered, nor nickeled—					
Cylinder escapements	do	10.00	1.93	3.50	.6755
Lever or other escapements	do	15.00	2.895	6.00	1.158
Movements entirely finished, gilt, silvered, or nickeled—					
Cylinder escapements	do	36.00	6.948	27.00	5.211
Lever or other escapements	do	54.00	10.422	33.00	6.369
Watches, finished, with simple movements—					
With gold cases—					
Cylinder escapements	Each	6.00	1.158	3.25	.62725
Lever or other escapements	do	7.00	1.351	4.00	.772
With silver cases—					
Cylinder escapements	do	2.00	.386	1.00	.193
Lever or other escapements	do	3.00	.579	1.25	.24125
With cases of all other nonprecious materials—					
Cylinder escapements	do	2.00	.386	.50	.0965
Lever or other escapements	do	2.50	.4825	.75	.14475
Watches, complicated; repeaters, chronographs, with independent seconds, pocket chronometers, whatever be the kind of escapement—					
Gold cases	do	20.00	3.86	.....	.....
Silver cases	do	15.00	2.895	.....	.....
Cases of nonprecious materials	do	10.00	1.93	.....	.....
Watches, complicated: repeaters, with independent seconds, whatever be the kind of escapement, pocket chronometers—					
Gold cases	do	.....	.....	10.00	1.93
Silver cases	do	.....	.....	4.00	.772
Cases of nonprecious materials	do	.....	.....	2.50	.4825
Chronographs (whatever be the kind of escapement)—					
Gold cases	do	.....	.....	5.00	.965
Silver cases	do	.....	.....	2.00	.386
Cases of nonprecious materials	do	.....	.....	1.25	.24125
Pocket counters of all kinds (pedometers, etc.), as finished watches with simple movements and cylinder escapements.					
Watch cases—					
Of gold	do	2.00	.386	1.25	.24125
Of silver	do	1.00	.193	.60	.1158
Of nonprecious materials	do	.50	.0965	.25	.4828
Watch cases, rough, of gold, silver, or nonprecious materials	100 kilograms gross	.....	.....	16.00	3.088
Clocks, etc.:					
Movements of table and wall clocks, of alarms, of mechanical toys, of telegraphs, counters, and, in general, all movements other than for watches, complete or not, furnished with motors or not, or with a motor of any system.	100 kilograms net	100.00	19.30	75.00	14.475
Table or wall clocks, fitted with a motor of any system; alarms of all kinds.	do.	200.00	38.60	125.00	24.125
Electrometers, water and gas meters, and, in general, all meters or measuring apparatus fitted with clock movements.	do	100.00	19.30	75.00	14.475
Tower clocks	do	65.00	12.545	50.00	9.65
Wooden clocks	do	45.00	8.658	38.00	7.334
Chimes, musical boxes, and clock fittings:					
Chimes, musical boxes 20 centimeters (8 inches) or more in length	do	60.00	11.58	.....	.....
Chimes and musical boxes of whatever size	do	120.00	23.16	.....	.....
Small musical boxes measuring less than 20 centimeters in length	do	.....	.....	50.00	9.65
Clock and watch fittings	do	80.00	15.44	50.00	9.65
Machines and machinery:					
Steam and other engines—					
Steam engines, stationary and marine, without boilers; steam pumps; gas, petroleum, hot-air, and compressed-air engines weighing—					
250 kilograms (551 pounds) and more	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Less than 250 kilograms	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
Steam engines, demifixed or portable, including boilers	do	17.00	3.281	13.00	2.509
Locomotives, traction engines—					
Ordinary gauge	do	29.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Narrow gauge	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
Hydraulic engines, wheel and piston; turbines; pumps; ventilators weighing—					
250 kilograms and more	do	15.00	2.895	.....	.....
Less than 250 kilograms	do	25.00	4.825	.....	.....
More than 3,000 kilograms—					
Containing at least 50 per cent of cast iron	do	.....	.....	8.00	1.544
Containing less than 50 per cent of cast iron	do	.....	.....	10.00	1.93
From 250 to 3,000 kilograms (551 to 6,614 pounds)	do	.....	.....	10.00	1.93
Less than 250 kilograms	do	.....	.....	15.00	2.895
Tenders for locomotives—					
Ordinary gauge	do	15.00	2.895	10.00	1.93
Narrow gauge	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Machines—					
For setting sheets and fillets of cards	do	15.00	2.895	10.00	1.93
Carding machines, not furnished	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Machines for cleaning, opening, and preparing flax, wool, cotton, and other textile materials.	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Throstles, complete, for spinning and twisting	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Spinning looms, other, mule-jennies, etc	do	15.00	2.895	9.00	1.737
Weaving looms	do	12.00	2.316	8.00	1.544
Knitting machines	do	40.00	7.72	27.00	5.211
Bobbinet and lace-making machines	do	10.00	1.93	5.00	.965
Paper-making machines	do	15.00	2.895	8.00	1.544
Printing machines	do	8.00	1.544	6.00	1.158
Agricultural machines (motors not included)	do	15.00	2.895	9.00	1.737

Import Tariff of France—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Manufactures of metal—Continued.					
Machines and machinery—Continued.					
Steam and other engines—Continued.					
Sewing machines—			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Stands and transmission gear	100 kilograms net	10.00	1.93	8.00	1.544
Machines proper	do	50.00	9.65	35.00	6.755
Dynamos—					
Weighing 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds) and more	do	30.00	5.79	.....	.....
From 50 to 1,000 kilograms (110 to 2,205 pounds)	do	45.00	8.658	.....	.....
From 10 to 50 kilograms (22 to 110 pounds)	do	100.00	19.30	.....	.....
5,000 kilograms (11,023 pounds) and more—					
Containing at least 50 per cent of cast iron	do	.....	.....	12.00	2.316
Containing less than 50 per cent of cast iron	do	.....	.....	20.00	3.86
From 2,000 to 5,000 kilograms (4,410 to 11,023 pounds), exclusive, and—					
Containing at least 50 per cent of cast iron	do	.....	.....	18.00	3.474
Containing less than 50 per cent of cast iron	do	.....	.....	20.00	3.86
From 1,000 to 2,000 kilograms (2,205 to 4,410 pounds), exclusive	do	.....	.....	20.00	3.86
From 50 to 1,000 kilograms (110 to 2,205 pounds), exclusive	do	.....	.....	30.00	5.79
From 10 to 50 kilograms (22 to 110 pounds), inclusive	do	.....	.....	80.00	15.44
Machine tools—					
Heavy, weighing more than 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds)	do	15.00	2.895	10.00	1.93
Medium, weighing 250 to 1,000 kilograms (551 to 2,205 pounds)	do	20.00	3.86	16.00	3.088
Small and of precision, weighing less than 250 kilograms (551 pounds).	do	70.00	13.51	50.00	9.65
General machinery: Transmission gearing, balances, scales, fixed railway stock, signals, presses, lifting apparatus, etc.; apparatus not mentioned, driven by mechanical force.	do	15.00	2.895	10.00	1.93
Boilers—					
Steam—					
Of steel or iron plate, sectional or not, with feed-water heaters and internal furnaces, without tubes.	do	12.00	2.316	9.00	1.737
Of steel or iron plate, tubular or semitubular, i. e., fitted with tubes of iron, steel, copper, or brass.	do	18.00	3.474	14.00	2.702
Parts of multitubular boilers, composed chiefly of iron or steel tubes, fitted or not.	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
Open boilers, gasometers, recipients, stoves, and caloriferes of sheet iron or steel or of cast iron combined with sheet iron or steel.	do	12.00	2.316	8.00	1.544
Sugar machinery, heating apparatus for breweries, distilleries, perfumeries, pharmacies, kitchens, the copper or bronze predominating in weight, weighing—					
250 kilograms (511 pounds) and more	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
Less than 250 kilograms	do	50.00	9.65	40.00	7.72
Refrigerating apparatus weighing—					
250 kilograms and more	do	20.00	3.86	14.00	2.702
Less than 250 kilograms	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Detached parts of machines—					
Sheets and fillets of cards, of leather, fitted with teeth of iron or steel of at least 1 millimeter (0.0394 inch) in diameter at the base.	do	70.00	13.51	50.00	9.65
Sheets and fillets of cards, of iron or steel wire, set on tissues, with or without caoutchouc, padded or not. Sheets and fillets of cards, of leather, not set, with teeth of iron or steel of less than 1 millimeter in diameter at the base.	do	200.00	38.60	150.00	28.95
Teeth for sleys, of iron or copper	do	45.00	8.658	30.00	5.79
Sleys, mountings and combs for weaving, of iron or copper	do	45.00	8.658	30.00	5.79
Detached pieces of cast and wrought iron or steel, other than parts of steam boilers—					
Of cast iron, turned, filed, or adjusted, weighing—					
1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds) and more	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.31o
From 200 to 1,000 kilograms (440 to 2,205 pounds)	do	20.00	1.93	15.00	2.895
Less than 200 kilograms	do	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.86
Of wrought iron or of wrought or cast steel, bored, turned, filed, or adjusted, weighing—					
300 kilograms (441 pounds) and more	do	20.00	3.86	12.00	2.316
From 100 to 300 kilograms (220 to 661 pounds)	do	25.00	4.825	15.00	2.895
Less than 100 but more than 1 kilogram	do	40.00	7.72	25.00	4.825
1 kilogrom (2.2046 pounds) or less	do	50.00	9.95	35.00	6.755
Springs of wrought steel, for carriages, railway carriages, and locomotives, not polished.	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Detached pieces, rough or wrought, of pure copper or of copper alloyed with any metal, cast in molds (brasses, cocks, etc.), weighing—					
10 kilograms (22 pounds) and above—					
Rough	do	25.00	4.825	15.00	2.895
Wrought	do	30.00	5.792	5.00	4.825
Below 10 kilograms—					
Rough	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Wrought	do	50.00	9.65	40.00	7.72
Detached pieces of two or more metals, such as cast iron, wrought iron, steel and copper, pure or alloyed with any other metal (cocks, brasses, etc.)—					
Weighing 300 kilograms and more	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
From 50 to 300 kilograms (110 to 661 pounds)	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
Less than 50 kilograms	do	40.00	7.72	30.00	5.79
Dynamo conductors and detached pieces, such as induction coils, solid or hollow, of metal surrounded by insulated copper; accessories of electric apparatus, of copper, weighing less than 1 kilogram (2.2046 pounds), numbered and marked, fitted or not. Arc lamps knowu as regulators.	do	100.00	19.30	.....	.....
Dynamo conductors and detached pieces, such as induction coils, solid or hollow, of metal surrounded by insulated copper; worked parts of copper weighing less than 1 kilogram, numbered and marked, fitted or not, for electric machines weighing—					
More than 2,000 kilograms (4,409 pounds)	do	.....	.....	35.00	6.755

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Manufactures of metal—Continued.					
Machines and machinery—Continued.					
Dynamo conductors and detached pieces, etc.—Continued.			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
From 1,000, exclusive, to 2,000 kilograms (2,205 to 4,409 pounds), inclusive.	100 kilograms net			40.00	7.72
From 200, exclusive, to 1,000 kilograms (441 to 2,205 pounds), inclusive.	do			45.00	8.658
From 1 to 200 kilograms (2.205 to 441 pounds), inclusive	do			60.00	11.58
Less than 1 kilogram	do			75.00	14.475
Arc lamps known as regulators	do			60.00	11.58
Tools, with or without handles—					
Of pure iron	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Of steel, or of iron tipped with steel	do	27.00	5.211	22.00	4.246
Of copper	do	35.00	6.755	30.00	5.79
Printing type—					
New	100 kilograms gross	9.00	1.737	8.00	1.544
Old and unserviceable	do	4.00	.772	3.00	.579
Stereotype plates, with or without designs	do		Free		
Engraved plates and dies for printing on paper	do		Free		
Wire gauze—					
Of iron or steel—					
Of wire exceeding 2 millimeters (0.0788 inch) in diameter	100 kilograms net	12.00	2.316	[a]8.00	1.544
Of wire exceeding 1 millimeter (0.0394 inch) and up to 2 millimeters in diameter.	do	16.00	3.088	11.00	2.123
Of wire of five-tenths of a millimeter (0.0197 inch) and up to 1 millimeter in diameter.	do	20.00	3.86	13.00	2.509
Of wire less than five-tenths of a millimeter in diameter	do	30.00	5.79	21.00	4.053
Of copper or brass—					
Ordinary	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
For paper machines, for gauze, weighing—					
More than 500 grams (1.1023 pounds) per square meter (10.7642 square feet).	do	60.00	11.58	40.00	7.72
500 grams per meter or less	do	150.00	28.95	100.00	19.30
Wire netting of iron or steel—					
With meshes of 25 millimeters (0.1055 inch) and above	do	15.00	2.895	[a]10.00	1.93
With meshes of less than 25 millimeters	do	18.00	3.474	12.00	2.316
Perforated sheets of iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc, and other metals, with at least 500 holes per square meter, as solid sheets of the corresponding metal with an addition of 10 francs per 100 kilograms ($1.19 per 220 pounds).					
Sewing needles, needles for sewing machines—					
Less than 5 centimeters (1.97 inches) in length	do	300.00	57.90	250.00	48.25
5 centimeters in length and above	do	175.00	33.775	150.00	28.95
Fancy needles for bobbinet, lace, knitting machines, etc	do	400.00	77.20	300.00	57.90
Knitting needles, and other similar articles not mentioned, of steel, iron, or copper.	do	25.00	48.25	15.00	2.895
Crochet and embroidery needles, and button hooks	do	125.00	24.125	100.00	19.30
Pins—					
Of brass or iron, tinned	do	70.00	13.51	50.00	9.65
Of steel, with or without heads	do	150.00	28.95	110.00	21.23
Clasps for dresses, of iron, varnished or tinned; of brass, yellow or white.	do	70.00	13.51	50.00	9.65
Fishhooks	do	140.00	27.02	100.00	19.30
Pens of metal other than gold or silver	do	160.00	30.88	120.00	23.16
Cutlery—					
Common—					
Tailors' scissors and pruning shears	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
Kitchen and butchers' knives	do	125.00	24.125	100.00	19.30
Razors, common	do	250.00	48.25	200.00	38.60
Other clasp knives and common scissors	do	375.00	72.375	300.00	57.90
Fine—					
Table knives, with handles of ivory or mother-of-pearl	do	800.00	164.05	600.00	115.80
Other	do	600.00	115.80	480.00	92.64
Cylinders of copper or brass, for printing, engraved or not	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Statues of metal, of a natural size, or larger (duty of the metal employed).					
Articles of cast iron—					
Neither turned nor polished—					
Railway chairs, plates, or other castings from the open mold	100 kilograms gross	3.00	.579	2.50	.4825
Straight cylindrical pipes, beams, and columns, solid or hollow, gas retorts, solid bars and sets thereof, grates and hearth plates, and other rough castings.	do	4.00	.772	3.50	.6755
Iron castings for machinery or for ornament, weighing—					
More than 50 kilograms (110 pounds) each	do	6.00	1.158	4.00	.772
From 5 to 50 kilograms (11 to 110 pounds)	do	7.00	1.351	5.00	.965
Less than 5 kilograms	do	8.00	1.544	6.00	1.158
Pots, kitchen utensils, and other articles not entering in the three preceding numbers.	do	5.00	.965	4.00	.772
Tinned, enameled, varnished, or rendered inoxidizable	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	[a]10.00	1.93
Rough articles of malleable cast iron, of wrought iron, and of cast steel, weighing—					
More than 3 kilograms	do	12.00	2.316	[a]8.00	1.544
From 1 to 3 kilograms (2.205 to 6.6 pounds)	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
1 kilogram and less	do	25.00	4.825	18.00	3.474
Articles of iron and steel—					
Ironwares—					
Buildings of iron or steel: Parts of fixed or movable bridges; framework for buildings, etc.; for sluice gates, for cranes, etc.; for portable railways, and, in general, all objects composed of one or more pieces, bored or adjusted, or fitted together with rivets or bolts, each piece weighing at least 5 kilograms per lineal meter.	do	12.00	2.316	[a]9.00	1.737

[a] Gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tairff. Francs.	General tairff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Manufactures of metal—Continued.					
Machines and machinery—Continued.					
Articles of iron and steel—Continued.					
Ironwares—Continued.					
Small articles, not specified, of iron or steel, grating, barriers for level crossings, frames for marquees, for hothouses, for kiosks, verandas, fixed or movable frames, window frames, fitted or not, shutters of sheet iron for shops, and, in general, all objects composed of one or more pieces, bored or adjusted, or fitted together with rivets or bolts, each piece weighing less than 5 kilograms per lineal meter (11 pounds per 39.37 inches).	100 kilograms net	15.00	*Dollars.* 2.895	[a]10.00	*Dollars.* 1.93
Ironwork for carriages, and specially such as enters in the construction of railway rolling stock.	do	15.00	2.895	[a]10.00	1.93
Locksmiths' wares—					
Locks, padlocks, keys, iron bolts of all kinds, handles, hooks, hinges of iron or sheet iron, latches, slide bolts, and all other articles of rough iron, scoured or not, turned, filed, or polished, for furniture, doors, and windows.	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
The same articles, combined with copper or brass, or composed wholly of copper or brass.	do	25.00	4.825	20.00	3.86
Anchors, cables, and chains—					
Dredged up in harbors and roadsteads of France under the conditions of the law of July 2, 1836.	100 kilograms gross	.25	.04825	.25	.04825
Other—					
Cables of iron or steel wire, barbed fence wire—					
Composed of wire of five-tenths of a millimeter (0.0197 inch) and more in diameter.	100 kilograms net	15.00	2.895	11.00	2.123
Composed of wire of less than five-tenths of a millimeter in diameter.	do	30.00	5.79	21.00	4.053
Anchors, railway buffers, couplings, and chain cables of iron or steel.	do	12.00	2.316	[a]8.00	1.544
Busks and springs for personal attire, of steel, polished, varnished, not trimmed.	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Umbrella frames, without the handle and without trimmings or fittings.	do	40.00	7.72	30.00	5.79
Nails—					
For shoeing horses, etc	do	20.00	3.86	15.00	2.895
Other, weighing—					
Large, more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) per thousand	100 kilograms gross	9.00	1.737	6.00	1.158
Medium size, more than 5 (11) but not more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) per thousand.	100 kilograms net	13.00	2.509	[a]9.00	1.737
Small, from 200 grams (7.055 ounces) to 5 kilograms (11 pounds) per thousand.	do	19.00	3.667	14.00	2.702
Very small, less than 200 grams per thousand	do	40.00	7.72	30.00	5.79
Wire nails, of iron or steel, machine made, whether tinned, coppered, zinced, or coal-tarred or not—					
More than 2 millimeters in diameter	do	15.00	2.895	[a]8.00	1.544
From 1 to 2 millimeters (0.0394 to 0.0788 inch) in diameter	do	20.00	3.86	11.00	2.123
1 millimeter in diameter and less	do	35.00	6.755	24.00	4.632
Screws, eyebolts, and iron hooks, of any diameter, furnished with screw threads; bolts, rivets, and nuts of iron, of any diameter, polished, turned, varnished, or coated with any preparation; bolts, rivets, and nuts of rough iron, as well as all kinds of bolts and screws not mentioned.	do	20.00	3.86	14.00	2.702
Mechanical stoppers, consisting of a white or colored porcelain head and iron or steel wire, with or without india-rubber rings.	do	35.00	6.755	25.00	4.825
Tubes of iron or steel—					
Not welded, of an inside diameter of—					
9 millimeters and more	do	12.00	2.316	[a]9.00	1.731
Less than 9 millimeters	do	21.00	4.053	14.00	2.702
Butt welded, of an inside diameter of—					
9 millimeters and more	do	13.00	2.509	[a]10.00	1.93
Less than 9 millimeters	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
Lap-welded or doubled	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
Jointings of all kinds	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
Bored or not welded—					
Of an inside diameter of 10 millimeters and more—					
Steel, soft	do	50.00	9.65	40.00	7.72
Steel, cast or tempered	do	100.00	19.30	80.00	15.44
Of soft, cast, or tempered steel of an inside diameter of—					
From 9 to 5 millimeters	do	225.00	43.425	200.00	38.60
From 5 to 2 millimeters	do	550.00	106.15	450.00	86.58
2 millimeters and less	do	5,000.00	965.00	4,000.00	772.00
Household wares and other articles of iron, steel, or of black sheet iron not mentioned—					
Neither painted, polished, nor tinned	do	17.00	3.281	14.00	2.702
Painted and polished	do	21.00	4.053	16.00	3.088
Varnished	do	24.00	4.632	18.00	3.474
Enameled, plain, tinned	do	30.00	5.79	25.00	4.825
Enameled with fillets and ornaments, with or without gold fillets, printed in colors.	do	40.00	7.72	35.00	6.755
Coffee mills, with stands of wood or of cast or sheet iron; articles of domestic economy; meat presses, meat cutters, fruit presses, small household pumps, etc.	do	20.00	3.86	16.00	3.088
Apparatus for water-closets, lever or balance, water tanks for flushing the same.	do	17.00	3.281	13.00	2.509
Buckles for saddlery, fittings and accessories for harness, of iron, malleable cast iron, or cast steel.	do	35.00	6.755	20.00	3.86
Articles of pure copper or of copper alloyed with zinc or tin—					
Coppersmith's wares, including needles of copper (other than knitting), and tubes of all kinds of pure copper or of copper alloyed with any other metal.	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86

[a] Gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES (ADDITIONAL TAXES AND 4 PER CENT INCLUDED). General tariff. Francs.	General tariff. United States equivalent.	Minimum tariff. Francs.	Minimum tariff. United States equivalent.
FOURTH SECTION—MANUFACTURES—continued.					
Manufactures of metal—Continued.					
Machines and machinery—Continued.					
Articles of pure copper or of copper alloyed with zinc or tin—Continued.					
Objects of art and ornament:			*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Enamels inlaid with metal lines	100 kilograms net	60.00	11.58	40.00	7.72
Bronze	do	60.00	11.58	40.00	7.72
Lamp-makers' and tinsmiths' wares made up of different metals and combined with copper, pure or alloyed, burnished, polished, varnished.	do	60.00	11.58	45.00	8.658
Other articles not mentioned	do	50.00	9.65	40.00	7.72
Lead pipes and all other manufactures of lead	100 kilograms gross	8.00	1.544	6.50	1.254
Electric accumulators	100 kilograms net	21.00	4.053	16.50	3.184
Tin pots and other manufactures of tin, pure or alloyed with antimony.	do	40.00	7.72	30.00	5.79
Zinc manufactures of all kinds—					
Common, plain or stamped	do	12.00	2.316	8.00	[a]1.544
Varnished, polished, and nickled, including those for lamps	do	30.00	5.79	20.00	3.86
Printed in colors, ornamented and gilt	do	50.00	9.65	40.00	7.72
Articles of nickel, alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver) or of nickled metals.	do	150.00	28.95	100.00	19.30

[a] Gross.

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN.

The monetary unit of Spain is the peseta, the par value of which is 19.3 cents United States currency. It fluctuates so frequently, however, that the reductions of the values in the tariff to United States equivalents would be of no permanent value—would, in fact, be misleading.

The weights throughout the tariff are: 1 kilogram = 2.2046 pounds; 100 kilograms = 220.46 pounds; 1,000 kilograms = 2,204.6 pounds. The minimum rates cover the duties on imports from treaty countries; the maximum rates cover the imports from nontreaty countries.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
STONES, EARTHY MATTERS, MINERALS, GLASS AND GLASSWARE, AND PRODUCTIONS OF POTTERY.			
Stones and earthen productions employed in building, arts, and industry.			
Marble, jasper, and alabaster:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared and prepared for taking the form	100 kilograms	2.00	1.75
Of all classes, cut into squares, slabs, or steps of any dimension, polished or not	do	14.40	12.00
In sculpture, bas-relief, flower vases, ornamental vases, and similar articles for house decoration	do	40.00	30.00
Worked up and chiseled into any other kind of object, polished or not	do	20.00	15.00
Other stones and earthen substances employed in building, arts, and industry; cement, lime, and plaster	do	.40	.20
Coal.			
Coal and coke	Ton of 1,000 kilograms	3.00	2.50
Shale, bitumen, and their derivations.			
Tar, pitch, and unrefined creosote, mineral oils and asphalt, bitumen and shale	100 kilograms	.60	.40
Naphtha, vaseline, crude petroleum (natural), and oils derived from shale	do	25.00	25.00
Benzine, gasoline, petroleum, and other mineral oil, refined	do	40.00	40.00
Ores.			
Ores	Ton of 1,000 kilograms	.30	.25
Glass and glassware.			
Common or ordinary hollow glassware	100 kilograms	13.00	10.00
Crystal, and glass imitating it	do	65.00	50.00
Glass and crystal:			
In plates and sheets	do	24.00	20.00
Silvered	do	104.00	80.00
In statuettes, large vases, flower vases, and other similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration; liqueur cases, dessert plates, and glasses for spectacles and watches.	Kilogram	1.45	1.10
Pottery, earthenware, and porcelain.			
Clay:			
In bricks, squares, and tiles for building purposes, furnances, etc	100 kilograms	4.55	3.50
In large and small paving tiles; tiles of colored faïence, varnished tiles, and piping	do	6.50	5.00
Faïence, wares of fine clay, and statuettes of gypsum	do	48.75	37.50
Porcelain	do	68.25	52.50
Clay, faïence, and porcelain, in figures, vases, bas-relief, flower vases and ornaments for toilet tables, houses, and for other similar uses; liqueur cases and dessert plates.	Kilogram	1.55	1.20
METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.			
Gold, silver, and platinum.			
Gold, in jewelry or plate, even set with pearls or precious stones; also precious stones, pearls, large and small, set or not.	Hectogram	80.00	25.00
Silver in jewelry or plate, even set with pearls or precious stones	do	4.20	3.50
Gold, silver, or platinum worked into other objects	do	3.20	2.60

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—continued.			
Cast iron.			
Cast iron:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
In pigs, and old iron	100 kilograms	2.40	2.00
In columns, without any work of adjusting or polishing, and in tubes exceeding 10 millimeters in thickness	do	6.00	5.00
In tubes of less than 10 millimeters in thickness	do	9.60	8.00
Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages	do	9.90	8.25
In common manufactures	do	10.20	8.50
In fine manufactures—i. e., those polished, enameled with a coating of porcelain or with ornaments of other metals	do	21.00	17.50
Wrought iron, forged or rolled, and steel.			
Scrap of wrought iron or steel	100 kilograms	1.65	1.35
Steel in ingots and iron in rough bars (tochos)	do	6.00	5.00
Fine crucible steel, in bars, hoops, and sheets	do	30.00	25.00
Wrought-iron and steel rails	do	7.20	6.00
Wrought iron and common steel, in bars of all kinds	do	11.40	9.50
Wrought iron in tires and wheels weighing more than 100 kilograms, for locomotives and railway carriages; fish plates, chairs, and sleepers, straight axles, and springs.	do	12.00	10.00
Wrought-iron wheels of 100 kilograms or less, for carriages and trucks	do	22.20	18.50
Wrought-iron axles, cranked, and winches	do	19.20	16.00
Wrought iron and steel:			
In sheets of a thickness of 3 millimeters or more	do	12.85	10.70
In sheets less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron	do	15.60	13.00
In pieces in the rough, neither turned, adjusted, nor polished, weighing 25 kilograms or more	do	15.00	12.50
In pieces weighing less than 25 kilograms, and horseshoes	do	22.80	19.00
Wrought iron in sheets, cold rolled, corrugated, or perforated, galvanized or not	do	19.20	16.00
Iron, wrought, and steel in tubes of all kinds, including pipes, galvanized or coated with a sheet of brass	do	26.00	24.00
Wrought iron:			
Barrels, not finished, for portable firearms	Kilogram	1.20	1.00
Screws, nuts, bolts, and rivets	100 kilograms	25.20	21.00
Nails, screw nails with grooved heads, pegs, and tacks	do	30.00	25.00
In files and other fine tools for artists and artisans	do	66.00	55.00
Iron and steel wire:			
0.43 millimeter up to 1 centimeter in diameter, or from No. 30 to PP. Paris gauge	do	14.40	12.00
0.42 millimeter to 0.3 in diameter, or from Nos. 8 to 50 of the French "Carcasse" gauge	do	19.20	16.00
Iron wire gauze, not worked:			
Up to 20 threads to the inch	do	30.00	25.00
More than 20 threads to the inch	Kilogram	1.20	1.00
Iron wire, manufactured into cables, barbed fence wire, springs for furniture, Paris nails, and similar articles	100 kilograms	22.50	18.75
Wrought-iron anchors, chains for vessels, machines, and capstans, axles, tires, springs for carriages, other than for railway carriages and tram cars, switches, signal disks and fixings.	do	15.60	13.00
Wrought iron and steel, in large pieces, made of bar iron or of bar or sheet iron secured together by means of bolts or rivets, and the same, unriveted, bored, and cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings; water tanks and similar manufactures of iron for industrial purposes, and frames for railway carriages and trucks.	do	20.40	17.00
Iron in all kinds of manufactures:			
Common, in which sheet iron predominates, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, and painted or varnished	do	38.40	32.00
Fine—i. e., polished, coated with porcelain, or with ornaments of other metals; also bedsteads of iron tubes plated with brass.	do	43.20	36.00
Iron in other common manufactures in which sheet iron does not predominate, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, and painted or varnished.	do	30.00	25.00
The same manufactures, finished—i. e., polished, coated with porcelain, or with ornaments of other metals	do	36.00	30.00
Tin plate:			
Not manufactured	do	24.00	20.00
Manufactured	do	60.00	50.00
Needles, pins, pens, pieces for watches, hooks and eyes, and other similar articles	Kilogram	3.90	3.00
Knives, carving knives, pocketknives, razors, and penknives	do	1.95	1.50
Tailors' scissors	do	3.00	2.25
Side arms and pieces for same	do	2.60	2.00
Small firearms, such as pistols and revolvers, and barrels and other pieces for same	do	6.50	5.00
Portable firearms:			
Muzzle-loading and detached parts thereof	do	3.90	3.00
Breech-loading and detached parts thereof	do	26.00	20.00
Copper and its alloys.			
Copper, shell or cement	100 kilograms	.60	.50
Copper of first fusion and old copper	do	15.00	12.50
Copper and brass, in bars and ingots, and old brass	do	27.00	22.50
Bronze, unworked	do	12.00	10.00
Copper and brass:			
In sheets and nails	do	42.00	35.00
In tubes and large pieces not finished, such as braisers, bottoms of boilers, etc	do	69.70	58.00
Copper, brass, or bronze wire	do	48.00	40.00
Copper, brass, or bronze gauze, not worked:			
Up to 100 threads to the inch	do	90.00	75.00
Over 100 threads to the inch	Kilogram	2.40	2.00
Copper, bronze, or brass, worked, and all alloys of common metal in which copper enters:			
In hardware, even varnished	do	1.65	1.25
In gilt, silvered, or nickeled articles	do	3.75	2.50
Other metals.			
Tin in ingots	100 kilograms	15.00	12.50
Zinc:			
In bars, lumps, or pigs	do	6.00	5.00
In sheets, nails, and wire	do	18.00	15.00
In manufactured articles, even varnished	do	33.80	26.00
All other metals and alloys not mentioned, in sheets, lumps, nails, tubes, etc. (Lead plates less than a millimeter in thickness are classed under No. 86.)	do	2.00	1.60
The same metals manufactured, varnished or not	do	48.75	37.50
The same metals and zinc, in gilt, silvered, or nickeled wares	do	58.50	45.00
SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY, PERFUMERY, AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.			
Simple drugs.			
Cocoanut and palm oil and other heavy oils	100 kilograms	9.60	8.00
Other vegetable oils, excepting olive oil	do	27.60	23.00
Dyewoods and tannery bark	do	.30	.25
Rape, flax, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut	do	1.20	1.00
Colophony, pitch, and other similar resinous products	do	5.40	4.50
Madder, and other vegetable products not specially mentioned	do	12.00	10.00
Animal products employed in medicine	do	3.60	3.00

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY, PERFUMERY, AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES—continued.			
Colors, dyes, and varnishes.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Ochers and natural earths for painting, including alumina	100 kilograms	0.12	0.10
Indigo and cochineal	do	54.00	45.00
Dyeing extracts	do	9.40	7.80
Varnishes	do	28.80	24.00
Colors, in powder or in lumps	do	9.00	7.50
Colors, prepared, and inks	do	30.70	25.60
Colors derived from coal, and other artificial colors; also garancin or its mixture with madder	Kilogram	3.00	2.50
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.			
Muriatic or chlorhydric, nitric, and sulphuric acids	100 kilograms	2.60	2.20
Natural mineral waters	Hectoliter	6.00	5.00
Alkaloids and their salts	Kilogram	36.00	30.00
Alum	100 kilograms	1.80	1.50
Sulphur	do	1.50	1.25
Alkaline carbonates, caustic alkalies, and ammoniacal salts, with the exception of sulphate	do	4.55	3.80
Chloride of lime	do	3.10	2.60
Chloride of potassium, sulphate of soda, chloride, carbonate, and sulphate of magnesia	do	.60	.50
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	do	3.90	3.25
Glues and albumin	do	14.40	12.00
Phosphorus	Kilogram	.85	.70
Nitrate of potash (saltpeter)	100 kilograms	4.50	3.75
Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammoniac	do	1.20	1.00
Oxides of lead	do	6.00	5.00
Sulphate of copper	do	1.20	1.00
Sulphate and pyrolignite of iron	do	1.80	1.50
Pills, capsules, jujubes, and the like	Kilogram	2.40	2.00
Pharmaceutical products not specified	do	1.20	1.00
Chemical products not specified	do	.12	.10
Various.			
Starch	100 kilograms	18.00	15.00
Feculæ for industrial uses, and dextrin	do	2.40	2.00
Common soap	do	22.50	18.75
Mineral and vegetable wax, in lumps	do	30.00	25.00
Paraffin, stearin, animal wax, and spermaceti, in lumps	do	24.00	20.00
Paraffin, stearin, animal wax, and spermaceti, and all manufactured waxes	do	60.00	50.00
Perfumery and essences	Kilogram	2.60	2.00
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and fuses for mines	do	.60	.50
COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURES.			
Raw cotton.			
Raw cotton, with or without seed	100 kilograms	1.50	1.50
Cotton yarns.			
Cotton, spun, and yarn, twisted:			
In 1 or 2 threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed—			
Up to No. 35, inclusive	Kilogram	1.50	1.25
No. 36 upward	do	2.10	1.75
With 3 or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed	do	3.00	2.50
Tissues.			
Close-woven tissues:			
Plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in piece or handkerchiefs—			
Up to 25 threads, inclusive	Kilogram	4.60	3.85
26 threads upward	do	5.20	4.35
Printed, and those twilled and worked in the loom—			
Up to 25 threads, inclusive	do	7.20	6.00
26 threads upward	do	4.80	3.70
Tissues, transparent, such as muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauzes, of all sorts	do	6.70	5.60
Quiltings and piques	do	6.30	5.25
Velveteens, corduroys, and other thick tissues for wearing apparel	do	7.40	6.20
Tulles	do	12.50	10.40
Lace, except crochet	do	16.20	13.55
Crochet lace, made by hand or in the loom	do	3.90	3.00
Hosiery:			
Piece goods, jerseys, and drawers	do	5.90	4.90
In stockings, socks, gloves, and other articles	do	7.60	6.35
HEMP, FLAX, ALOE, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.			
Raw.			
Hemp, raw or hackled	100 kilograms	12.00	10.00
Flax, raw or hackled	do	3.25	2.70
Jute, manila hemp, aloe, ramie, and other vegetable fibers	do	1.20	1.00
Yarns.			
Yarn of manila hemp, jute, aloe, and other fibers not mentioned, up to No. 12, inclusive	100 kilograms	12.60	10.50
Yarn of hemp, flax, or ramie:			
Up to No. 20, inclusive, and jute yarns, No. 13 and above	do	58.50	45.00
No. 21 and above	do	37.75	27.50
Threads, twisted, of two or more ends	Kilogram	1.55	1.20
Cordage	100 kilograms	24.95	20.80
Tissues.			
Plain tissues, of hemp and flax, with or without mixture of cotton:			
Up to 10 threads, inclusive	Kilogram	2.55	2.15
11 to 24 threads, inclusive	do	6.40	5.35
25 threads and above	do	11.50	9.60
Twilled or diapered	do	5.45	4.55

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
WOOLS, BRISTLES, HAIR HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.			
Raw.			
		Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
Bristles, horsehair, and other hair, including hair, of the camel, vicuna, and of the angora and cashmere goat	100 kilograms	2.40	2.00
Wool:			
Unwashed	do	20.00	17.00
Washed	do	54.00	45.00
Combed and prepared for spinning, unbleached carded wool, and waste wool from carding, resulting from the working up of rags, unbleached or dyed.	do	100.00	80.00
Combed or carded, dyed	do	112.00	100.00
Yarns.			
Woolen and worsted yarns, spun and twisted:			
Unbleached or in the grease	Kilogram.	3.00	2.50
Washed or bleached	do	3.10	2.60
Dyed	do	5.85	4.85
Tissues.			
Woolen carpets, pure, or mixed with other materials	Kilogram	2.10	1.75
Felts of pure wool, or mixed with other materials	do	1.80	1.50
Blankets of wool, pure, or mixed with other materials	do	5.35	4.45
Cloths and all other similar tissues, of pure wool, hair, or waste wool	do	12.90	10.75
Such tissues, when either the warp or weft is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber	do	7.80	6.50
Hosiery, whether mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	10.40	8.65
All other tissues of pure wool, hair, or waste wool	do	19.50	8.75
Similar tissues, when either the warp or weft is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber	do	6.45	5.40
Astrakhans, plushes and velvets, of wool or hair, even mixed with cotton or other vegetables fibers	do	5.20	4.00
Tissues of bristles or horsehair, with or without mixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	6.00	5.00
SILK AND ITS MANUFACTURES.			
Silk, in cocoons, cocoon waste, and silkworms' eggs	Kilogram	.10	.10
Yarn.			
Silk, raw and spun:			
But not twisted	Kilogram	.30	.25
Twisted, unbleached	do	5.20	4.00
Twisted, dyed	do	6.50	5.00
Silk waste:			
Combed or carded	do	.20	.15
Spun, but not twisted	do	.30	.25
Twisted, of two or more ends	do	2.60	2.00
Twisted, dyed	do	3.90	3.00
Tissues.			
Tissues, plain or twilled	Kilogram	30.00	25.00
Velvets and plushes	do	36.00	30.00
Tissues of floss or waste silk, of raw silk, and of waste silk mixed with silk	do	15.00	12.50
Tulles and lace of silk or waste silk	do	29.25	22.50
Knitted tissues and embroideries of silk or waste silk	do	30.00	25.00
Velvets and plushes of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	24.00	20.00
Tissues of silk or waste silk:			
With the warp or weft wholly of wool or hair	do	15.00	12.50
With the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	12.00	10.00
PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.			
Paper pulp	100 kilograms	1.50	1.00
Paper for printing and writing.			
Paper, endless, white or colored:			
Not cut, weight not exceeding 35 grams per square meter	100 kilograms	45.50	35.00
36 to 50 grams per square meter	do	15.00	12.50
51 grams and more per square meter	do	35.75	27.50
Of whatever weight, cut; handmade paper, pencil or ink ruled paper, and envelopes	do	63.35	48.75
Paper, printed, engraved, or photographed.			
Books, bound or unbound, and other printed matter:			
In Spanish	100 kilograms	79.80	61.40
In foreign languages	do	13.00	10.00
Engravings, maps, and drawings	Kilogram	1.60	1.25
Stamped paper, blank invoices, labels, visiting cards, and similar articles	100 kilograms	78.00	60.00
Wall paper.			
Printed on natural ground	100 kilograms	35.75	27.50
Printed on dull or glazed ground	do	65.00	50.00
With gold, silver, wool, or glass	Kilogram	2.60	2.00
Pasteboard and various papers.			
Straw paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper	100 kilograms	14.10	10.85
Thin paper, of common pulp, for packing fruit	do	36.00	20.00
Other paper not specially mentioned	do	52.00	40.00
Pasteboard and fine cardboard, glazed and pressed, in sheets	do	36.40	28.00
Other pasteboard in sheets, pasteboard boxes lined with ordinary paper, and unfinished articles of pasteboard or "cartonpierre."	do	10.40	8.00
The same articles finished, and pasteboard boxes with ornaments, or lined with fine paper or other materials	Kilogram	1.95	1.50
WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.			
Wood.			
Staves	Thousand	15.00	10.00
Ordinary wood:			
In boards, deals, rafters, beams, and rounded poles, and timber for shipbuilding	Cubic meter	6.00	5.00
Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and floorings	do	10.80	9.00
Fine wood for cabinetmakers:			
In boards, deals, trunks, or logs	100 kilograms	.70	.60
Sawn or in veneers	do	5.85	4.50
Coopers' wares, fitted together or not	do	13.00	10.00

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES, ETC.—continued.			
Furniture and wooden manufactures.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Ordinary wood manufactured into any kind of article, turned or not, painted or varnished, but not carved, chiseled, or inlaid; and battens carved and varnished, or prepared for gilding.	100 kilograms	31.20	24.00
Fine wood manufactured into furniture, and other wares, turned, polished, or varnished, and the same wares of common wood veneered with fine wood; furniture of bent wood and furniture covered with stuffs, except with silk, mixed silk, or leather, but not carved or sculptured.	do	65.00	50.00
Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, including battens, carved, sculptured, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, and ornamented with metal, and furniture covered with stuffs of silk, pure or mixed, or leather.	Kilogram	1.95	1.50
Various.			
Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles	Ton of 1,000 kilograms	1.20	1.00
Cork	100 kilograms	1.15	.90
Wooden hoops and trellis work for fencing	do	1.60	1.25
Esparto, unmanufactured	do	1.30	1.00
Rushes, vegetable hair, soft rushes, twigs, fine straw, palm, and other analogous materials, unmanufactured	do	.30	.25
Baskets, hand baskets, perambulators, and other similar articles of osier, straw, or cane	Kilogram	1.00	.75
Workbaskets and articles of the aforesaid materials, with trimmings of silk, or otherwise ornamented, of whatever weight.	do	5.50	4.50
Osier, straw, and cane manufactured into other articles; also marsh grass, vegetable hair, palm, esparto, and other similar materials, manufactured.	100 kilograms	39.30	30.25
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.			
Animals.			
Geldings above the standard height	Head	180.00	180.00
Other horses and mares	do	135.00	135.00
Mules	do	80.00	80.00
Asses	do	12.00	12.00
Oxen	do	40.00	40.00
Cows	do	35.00	35.00
Steers, heifers, and calves	do	25.00	25.00
Pigs	do	20.00	20.00
Sheep, goats, and other animals not mentioned	do	2.40	2.40
Skins, hides, and leather, and manufactures thereof.			
Skins and hides, untanned	100 kilograms	7.20	6.00
Varnished leather, and calfskins, tanned or curried	Kilogram	3.25	2.50
Other hides tanned or curried, including sole leather	do	1.60	1.25
Leather belting for machinery	do	3.00	2.50
Peltries for clothing and trimming, in their natural state or prepared	do	.85	.65
Peltries in made-up articles	do	11.70	9.00
Gloves	do	41.60	32.00
Boots and shoes	do	11.35	8.75
Harness and harness makers' wares	do	4.85	3.75
Other articles of leather, or lined with the same	do	6.50	5.00
Feathers.			
Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured	Kilogram	13.00	10.00
Other feathers, and feather dusters	do	2.60	2.00
Other animal remains.			
Animal fats	100 kilograms	1.30	1.00
Guano and other natural manures	do	.05	.05
Other manures, artificial	do	.30	.25
Intestines	do	25.35	19.50
Other animal remains not mentioned, not manufactured	do	.65	.50
INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.			
Instruments.			
Pianos:			
Grand	Each	422.00	325.00
Other	do	325.00	250.00
Harmoniums and organs	100 kilograms	104.00	80.00
Gold watches	Each	9.75	7.50
Watches of silver or of other metals	do	2.60	2.00
Common clocks with weights, and alarm clocks	do	1.55	1.20
Works for wall clocks, or mantel-piece clocks, finished, with or without case, and chronometers	do	7.25	5.60
Apparatus and machines.			
Weighing machines	100 kilograms	35.75	27.50
Agricultural machines	do	18.20	14.00
Motors of all kinds, with or without boilers, and boilers imported separately	do	21.60	18.00
Locomotives, traction, and marine engines with their boilers, or such boilers imported separately	do	33.60	28.00
Machines of copper and its alloys, and detached parts of the same metals	do	57.20	44.00
Sewing and knitting machines, velocipedes, and detached parts of the same	do	84.00	70.00
Machines and separate parts thereof, of other kinds and of other materials not mentioned	do	24.00	20.00
Card filets	Kilogram	1.20	1.00
Turntables for locomotives, trucks, and carriages, trolleys, hydraulic cranes, and columns	100 kilograms	18.00	15.00
Underground electric conductors, composed of copper wire covered with various materials	do	24.00	20.00
Carriages.			
Coaches and berlins of 4 seats, and light carriages with 2 tableros and boxes, with or without hoods; new, used, or repaired.	Each	1,300.00	1,000.00
Berlins of 2 seats, with or without folding seats; omnibuses with more than 15 seats, and diligences; new, used, or repaired.	do	975.00	750.00
Four or two wheeled carriages, without tableros, covered or uncovered, regardless of the number of seats; omnibuses up to 15 seats, and carriages not enumerated in the above headings; new, used, or repaired.	do	406.25	312.50
Railway carriages of all classes, for passengers, and finished wooden parts for same	100 kilograms	47.00	36.00
All other railway carriages, miners' trolleys, and finished wooden parts for same	do	30.00	23.00
Tramway carriages of all kinds, and finished wooden parts for same	do	75.40	58.00
Carts and handcarts	do	12.00	10.00

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION—continued.			
Vessels.			
Wooden ships:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Up to 50 tons measurement	Ton	48.00	40.00
51 to 300 tons measurement	do	62.40	52.00
301 tons measurement and above	do	33.60	28.00
Iron and steel ships, and those of mixed construction, of any tonnage	do	30.00	25.00
Sailing ships of the above class	do	24.00	20.00
Salvage from foreign vessels shipwrecked on the Spanish coast	Ad valorem	8 p. c.	8 p. c.
ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.			
Meat and fish.			
Live and dead poultry and small game	Kilogram	1.00	.80
Meat, pickled, salted, or cured	100 kilograms	11.60	11.60
Pork and lard, including bacon	do	50.00	50.00
Other sorts of meat	do	18.00	18.00
Butter	do	72.00	60.00
Salt cod and stockfish	do	30.00	18.00
(Law of July 21, 1876): Provisional duty	do	3.00	3.00
(Law of July 11, 1877): Municipal duty	do	3.00	3.00
Fresh fish, or with the salt indispensable for its preservation	do	1.80	1.50
Fish, salted, smoked, and pickled	do	15.60	12.00
Seed oysters and shellfish	do	3.00	3.00
Oysters, other	do	10.40	8.00
Grain and vegetables.			
Rice:			
In the husk	100 kilograms	5.30	5.30
Without the husk	do	10.60	10.60
Wheat	do	6.00	6.00
Wheat flour	do	10.00	10.20
Other cereals (with the exception of millet)	do	4.40	4.40
Flour of same	do	7.15	7.15
Millet	do	3.20	3.20
Flour of millet	do	4.80	4.80
Pulse	do	5.20	4.40
Garden produce and fruits.			
Garden produce	100 kilograms	3.90	3.00
Fruits	do	5.20	4.00
Products from Spanish colonies.			
Sugar and glucose	100 kilograms	32.25	32.25
(Budget law of 1878–79): Provisional duty	do	33.50	33.50
(Budget law of 1877–78): Municipal surtax	do	13.50	13.50
Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean	do	60.00	60.00
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	16.00	16.00
(Budget law of 1877–78): Municipal surtax	do	16.00	16.00
Cocoa, ground and in paste, cocoa butter	Kilogram	1.00	1.00
Coffee, in the bean	100 kilograms	50.00	50.00
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	27.00	27.00
(Budget law of 1876–77): Municipal surtax	do	27.00	27.00
Coffee, ground; chicory roots, roasted or not	Kilogram	1.10	1.10
Ceylon cinnamon and its like	do	1.25	1.25
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	.80	.80
(Budget law of 1877–78): Municipal surtax	do	.80	.80
Cinnamon of other kinds	100 kilograms	60.00	60.00
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	22.40	22.40
(Budget law of 1877–78): Municipal surtax	do	22.40	22.40
Cloves	do	70.00	70.00
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	22.40	22.40
Nutmegs:			
In the shell	do	50.00	50.00
Shelled	Kilogram	1.00	1.00
Pepper	100 kilograms	31.00	31.00
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	22.40	22.40
(Budget law of 1877–78): Municipal surtax	do	22.40	22.40
Tea	Kilogram	1.50	1.50
(Budget law of 1876–77): Provisional duty	do	.80	.80
(Budget law of 1877–78): Municipal surtax	do	.80	.80
Vanilla	do	3.00	3.00
Oils and beverages.			
Olive oil	100 kilograms	39.00	30.00
Alcohol and brandy	Hectoliter	160.00	160.00
Liqueurs, cognac, and other manufactured spirits	do	260.00	260.00
Beer and cider	do	19.50	15.00
Sparkling wines	Liter	1.95	1.50
Liqueur wines, in barrels or similar recipients	do	1.30	1.00
The same wines, in bottles	do	1.60	1.25
Other wines, in barrels or similar recipients	Hectoliter	65.00	50.00
Other wines, in bottles	do	80.00	62.00
Seeds and forage.			
Seeds not mentioned, and vetches	100 kilograms	2.10	1.60
Forage and bran	do	1.30	1.00
Various.			
Alimentary preserves, pork butchers' produce, mustard, and sauces	Kilogram	1.95	1.50
Chocolate	do	1.60	1.25
Sweetmeats	do	2.60	2.00
Eggs	100 kilograms	15.00	12.50
Pastes for soups, alimentary feculæ, bread, and ship biscuits	do	34.00	28.00
Cheese	Kilogram	.80	.60
Honey and molasses	100 kilograms	30.00	25.00

IMPORT TARIFF OF SPAIN—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	DUTIES. Maximum.	DUTIES. Minimum.
VARIOUS.			
		Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
Fans, mounted, of bamboo, reeds, and other kinds of wood	Kilogram	12.00	10.00
Fans, with mountings of horn, bone, or paste	do	14.00	12.00
Fans, with mountings of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl	do	18.00	16.00
Trinkets and all kinds of ornaments, except those of gold or silver	do	18.00	15.00
Amber, horn, jet, whalebone, bone, tortoise shell, coral, meersehaum, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and paste, in the rough or cut, even in strips or sheets.	do	.15	.10
Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, manufactured, excepting combs of tortoise shell and ivory	do	20.50	17.10
Horn, whalebone, meerschaum, bone, and paste, in imitation of the substances last above specified, manufactured, excepting combs of horn.	do	3.25	2.50
Walking sticks, and sticks for umbrellas and parasols	Per 100	32.50	25.00
Buttons of all sorts, except those of gold or silver	Kilogram	2.60	2.00
Cartridges:			
Without projectiles or bullets, for firearms, the importation of which is permitted	100 kilograms	99.00	75.00
With projectiles or bullets, for the same firearms	do	72.00	60.00
Percussion caps, for the same firearms	Kilogram	2.10	1.75
Cases of fine woods, leather, and those lined with silk and other similar articles, with or without fittings for writing, sewing, and toilet purposes, or to contain perfumery, liquids, or comestibles.	do	7.80	6.00
The same of common woods, cardboard, wicker, and the like, with or without fittings for the aforesaid purposes	do	3.90	3.00
Artificial flowers of stuffs, and petals, buds, leaves, etc., of any kind of material, for their manufacture	do	15.60	12.00
India rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured	100 kilograms	6.00	5.10
India rubber:			
In sheets, threads, and tubes	Kilogram	.90	.75
Manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article, excepting combs	do	2.60	2.00
Oileloths and tarpaulin:			
For floors and packing purposes	100 kilograms	39.00	32.50
Of all other classes	Kilogram	1.30	1.00
Toys and games, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver	do	3.90	3.00
Wicks for lamps and candles	do	3.90	3.00
Silk umbrellas and parasols	Each	3.90	3.00
Umbrellas and parasols covered with other stuffs	do	1.95	1.50
Trimmings:			
Silk	Kilogram	16.25	12.50
Wool	do	7.80	6.00
All other kinds	do	5.85	4.50
Oil paintings	Each	1.30	1.50
Straw hats and bonnets	Kilogram	19.90	15.00
Other sorts of hats and bonnets trimmed and finished	Each	3.25	2.50
Hat shapes, not blocked, not trimmed, and caps	do	1.60	2.25
Hats and bonnets, of all kinds and of any material, with milliners' work	do	10.40	8.00
Elastic tissues, with admixture of other materials	Kilogram	3.60	3.00
Combs:			
Bone	do	4.50	4.00
Tortoise shell or ivory	do	90.00	75.00
Caoutchouc (goma)	do	5.50	4.50
Wood	do	2.75	2.25

APPLICABLE TO TREATY COUNTRIES.

By a royal decree of February 25, 1892, the following nations shall enjoy the stipulations of the special tariff until June 30, 1892:

Germany: In virtue of the prorogation of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Spain of June 12, 1883, modified by the convention of May 10, 1885.

Austria-Hungary: In virtue of the prorogation of its treaty of commerce and navigation with Spain of June 3, 1880.

Belgium: In virtue of the prorogation of its treaty of commerce and navigation with Spain of May 4, 1878.

Colombia: In virtue of its treaty of peace and friendship with Spain of January 30, 1881, still in force, and containing the most-favored-nation clause.

Great Britain and Ireland: In virtue of its convention with Spain of April 26, 1886, which stipulates the treatment of the most-favored nation in the same terms as contained in the treaties between Spain and France and Spain and Germany.

Hawaii: In virtue of its treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Spain, of October 29, 1863, which is still in force and which insures to the contracting States the treatment of the most favored nation.

Italy: In virtue of the prorogation of its treaty of commerce and navigation with Spain of February 26, 1888.

Morocco: In virtue of its treaty of peace and friendship with Spain of September 10, 1880, still in force, and which insures to the contracting States the treatment of the most favored nation.

Holland: In virtue of its convention of commerce and navigation with Spain of June 8, 1887, still in force, and containing the most-favored-nation clause.

Paraguay: In virtue of its treaty of peace and friendship with Spain of September 10, 1880, still in force, and which contains the most-favored-nation clause.

Sweden and Norway: In virtue of the prorogation of its treaty of commerce with Spain of March 15, 1883.

Switzerland: In virtue of the prorogation of its treaty of commerce with Spain of March 14, 1883.

Venezuela: In virtue of its treaty of commerce and navigation with Spain of May 20, 1882, still in force, which contains the most-favored-nation clause.

SPECIAL TARIFF (SPANISH) APPLICABLE TO TREATY COUNTRIES.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duties.	Origin of the duty; treaty with—
TARIFF DISPOSITIONS.		*Pesetas.*	
Mineral waters		Free.	France.
Common lime (oxide of calcium)		Free.	Do.
Copper ores		Free.	Do.
Small models of all kinds		Free.	Do.
Pearls of any size, and precious stones		Free.	Do.
Silk cocoons, waste of cocoons, and silkworms' eggs		Free.	Do.
Gypsum (hydrous sulphate of lime)		Free.	Do.
Samples mentioned in the first disposition of the general tariff, imported by manufacturers, merchants, or commercial travelers of treaty countries, conformably to the prescribed formalities.		Free.	France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland.
Tissues embroidered by hand or machine, and those mixed with fine or imitation metals, shall pay the duty corresponding to tissues not embroidered, according to class, with an addition of 30 per cent. Made-up clothing, finished, shall be dutiable according to the tissue of which composed on the exterior, with an addition of 30 per cent; when the tissue is embroidered, the said additional 30 per cent shall be computed on the duty for embroidered stuffs. Sewn body linen shall pay the same duty as made-up finished clothing.			France.
Bottles in which sparkling wines are imported		Free.	Do.
Casks in which still wines are imported		Free.	Do.
Stones, earthy matters, minerals, glass and glassware, and productions of pottery.			
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough, or in dressed or squared pieces	100 kilograms	0.37	Italy.
Marble of all classes:			
Cut into squares, slabs, or steps of any dimension, polished or not	do	3.10	Do.
Worked or sculptured in all kinds of articles, polished or not	do	7.35	Do.
Tar, resins, pitch, asphalts, and bitumens, mineral and vegetable	do	.41	Russia (for Finland), Sweden and Norway.
Hollow glassware, common and ordinary	do	6.50	France, Russia (for Finland), Sweden and Norway.
Crystal, and glass imitating it	do	34.67	France.
Glass and crystal:			
In flat sheets	do	16.04	France and Russia (for Finland)
Silvered, and glasses for spectacles and watches	do	69.34	France.
Bricks, squares, and tiles, common, for building purposes	do	.06	Do.
Common earthenware, baked, varnished, neither ornamented nor painted (common pottery.)	do	1.50	Do.
Faïence and wares of fine clay	do	26.58	France and Italy.
Porcelain	do	37.50	Do.
Metals, and all manufactures in which a metal enters as a principal element.			
Cast-iron tubes of all kinds	100 kilograms	3.50	Sweden and Norway.
Common cast-iron wares	do	6.14	France.
Fine cast-iron wares, i.e., polished, enameled, or with ornaments of other metals	do	11.82	Do.
Iron in rough bars (tochos)	do	3.50	Sweden and Norway.
Wrought-iron and steel rails	do	4.55	Germany.
Wrought iron and steel:			
In sheets of a thickness of 6 millimeters, inclusive and above, and rivets	do	6.70	Sweden and Norway.
In bars of any shape, and sheets up to 6 millimeters in thickness; axles, tires, plates, and springs for carriages; hoops.	do	8.65	Do.
Wrought-iron and steel wire	do	6.55	Germany, Sweden and Norway.
Wrought-iron and steel nails and screws, even with brass heads	do	14.85	Sweden and Norway.
Common wares of wrought iron and steel, even if coated with lead, tin, or zinc, painted or varnished, and tubes plated with brass.	do	19.84	France.
Fine wares of wrought iron and steel, i.e., polished, enameled, or ornamented with other metals, and wares of steel not specially mentioned.	do	21.09	Do.
Knives of iron and steel, of all kinds	Kilogram	1.00	Sweden and Norway.
Copper of first fusion and old copper	100 kilograms	12.00	France.
Copper and brass:			
In bars and ingots, and old brass	do	19.00	Do.
In sheets and nails, and copper wire	do	33.19	Do.
In tubes and large unfinished pieces, such as bottoms of boilers and brasiers, etc	do	46.28	Do.
Worked, and all alloys of common metal in which copper enters, in hardware	do	86.68	Do.
Said metals and their alloys, in gilt, silvered, nickeled, or varnished articles	do	216.70	Do.
Brass wire	do	20.63	Do.
Bronze, unworked	do	9.50	Do.
Zinc, manufactured	do	23.69	Do.
Substances employed in pharmacy, perfumery, and chemical industries.			
Tannery bark	100 kilograms	.20	France.
Oleaginous fruits and seeds	do	.96	Do.
Cochineal	do	24.00	Do.
Dyeing extracts	do	5.75	Switzerland.
Varnishes	do	18.00	Do.
Colors:			
In powder or in lumps	do	4.80	Do.
Prepared	do	24.00	Do.
Colors derived from coal, and other artificial colors	Kilogram	1.00	Germany.
Quinine	do	27.50	Italy.
Alum	100 kilograms	1.15	Do.
Sulphur	do	.25	Do.
Feculæ for industrial uses and dextrin	do	1.00	Germany.
Mineral and vegetable wax, in lumps	do	21.00	France.
Paraffin, stearin, wax, and spermaceti, wrought, and matches made of such substances	do	33.90	France and Italy.
Perfumery and essences	Kilogram	1.74	France.
Cotton, and its manufactures.			
Close-woven tissues, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in pieces or handkerchiefs, containing in warp and woof—			
25 threads or less in a square of 6 millimeters	Kilogram	1.54	France.
26 threads and above	do	1.74	Do.
Cotton tissues, printed, and those twilled and figured, containing in warp and woof—			
25 threads or less in a square of 6 millimeters	do	2.40	Do.
26 threads and above	do	2.49	Do.
Transparent tissues, such as muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauzes of all kinds	do	2.24	Do.
Quiltings and piqués	do	2.12	Do.
Velveteens, corduroys, and other thick tissues for wearing apparel	do	2.49	Do.
Tulles	do	4.18	Do.
Crochet lace of all kinds	do	2.35	France and Switzerland.

SPECIAL TARIFF (SPANISH) APPLICABLE TO TREATY COUNTRIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duties.	Origin of the duty; treaty with—
TARIFF DISPOSITIONS—continued.			
Cotton, and its manufactures—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	
Lace of all kinds, with the exception of crochet lace	Kilogram	5.41	France.
Hosiery piece goods:			
Jerseys and drawers	do	1.97	Do.
Stockings, socks, gloves, and other articles	do	2.54	Do.
Hemp, flax, aloe, jute, and other vegetable fibers, and their manufactures.			
Hemp, raw or hackled	100 kilograms	2.00	Italy.
Yarn of hemp	do	27.20	Do.
Cordage	do	18.90	Do.
Close-woven tissues of hemp or linen:			
Up to 10 threads, inclusive	Kilogram	.87	France.
From 11 to 24 threads, inclusive	do	2.17	Do.
25 threads and above	do	3.85	Do.
Tissues of linen or hemp, twilled or diapered	do	1.83	Do.
Lace of hemp or linen	do	12.50	Do.
Knitted tissues of hemp or linen	do	4.58	Do.
Carpets of the above-mentioned materials	do	.25	Do.
Wool, bristles, hair, horsehair, and their manufactures.			
Wool:			
Unwashed, not common, and long wool for spinning, also unwashed	100 kilograms	7.60	France.
Washed, not common, and long wool for spinning, also washed	do	15.20	Do.
Waste wool, carded	do	24.00	Do.
Worsted yarn, dyed	Kilogram	1.95	Germany.
Carpets of wool	100 kilograms	102.93	France.
Woolen felts	Kilogram	.60	Do.
Woolen blankets	do	1.79	Do.
Cloths and all other similar tissues:			
Pure wool	do	4.30	Do.
With an admixture of cotton	do	2.60	Do.
Other tissues of pure wool	do	3.50	Do.
Other tissues with an admixture of cotton	do	2.17	Do.
Hosiery of pure wool, or with an admixture of cotton	do	3.47	Do.
Silk, and its manufactures.			
Silk, dyed, for sewing, embroidering, and other purposes	Kilogram	4.00	France.
Tissues of silk, plain or twilled	do	10.00	France and Italy.
Velvets and plushes	do	12.00	Do.
Tissues of floss or waste silk, of raw silk, and of waste silk mixed with silk	do	5.00	Do.
Tulles and lace of silk or waste silk	do	7.00	Do.
Knitted tissues of silk or waste silk	do	10.00	Do.
Velvets and plushes with warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	8.00	Do.
Other tissues of silk with warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	4.00	Do.
Tissues of silk with warp or weft of wool or hair	do	5.00	Do.
Paper, and its applications.			
Paper pulp	100 kilograms	.20	Sweden and Norway.
Paper, endless, sized or half sized, for printing purposes	do	10.00	Belgium, Russia (for Finland), Sweden and Norway.
Paper for writing, lithography, or engraving	do	27.50	Belgium, France, and Russia (for Finland).
Books and other printed matter in Spanish, and engraved or printed music	do	42.00	France.
Wall paper:			
Printed on natural ground	do	23.84	Do.
Printed on dull or glazed ground	do	43.34	Do.
With gold, silver, wool, or glass	do	130.02	Do.
Thin paper, of common paste, for packing fruit	do	10.85	Russia (for Finland).
Other paper not specially mentioned	do	35.00	France.
Cardboard in sheets	do	6.95	Russia (for Finland).
Wood and other vegetable materials employed in manufactures, and articles manufactured therewith.			
Staves	Thousand	2.00	Italy.
Common wood:			
In boards, even cut, planed, grooved, or dovetailed, for boxes, or parquetry; planks, beams, sleepers; rounded poles and timber for shipbuilding; common doors, windows, and shutters; yards and masts.	Cubic meter	2.00	Russia (for Finland), Sweden and Norway.
Manufactured into any kind of article, turned or not, painted or varnished; battens with moldings and varnished, or prepared for gilding, and bent-wood furniture, even painted or varnished, also matches.	100 kilograms	18.75	France, Russia (for Finland), Sweden and Norway.
Fine wood, in furniture and other articles, turned, carved, polished, and varnished; furniture of common wood veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with stuffs other than tissues of silk, and gilt battens.	do	33.75	France.
The same articles, gilt; articles combined with metals or inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and furniture upholstered with silk.	do	102.65	Do.
Charcoal	Ton of 1,000 kilograms	.50	Italy.
Rushes:			
Reeds and esparto	100 kilograms	.18	France.
Unwrought	do	.20	Russia (for Finland).
Rushes, esparto, vegetable hair, osiers, fine straw, and palm, manufactured	do	30.24	Italy and Switzerland.
Hats are not included in the above.			
Animals, and their products employed in industry.			
Gloves	Kilogram	18.33	France.
Boots and shoes	do	5.67	Do.
Harness and belt wares	do	2.17	Do.
Other articles of leather, or lined with the same	do	4.58	Do.
Feathers for ornament, in their natural state, or manufactured	do	9.17	Do.
Guano, and other natural or artificial manures	100 kilograms	.04	Do.
Instruments, machines, and apparatus employed in agriculture, industry, and locomotion.			
Pianos of all kinds	Each	174.14	France.
Agricultural machines	100 kilograms	.95	Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway.
Motors, including boilers	do	2.00	Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and Belgium.
Machinery and cards for industrial purposes, with the exception of those of copper and detached parts.	do	8.00	Switzerland.

SPECIAL TARIFF (SPANISH) APPLICABLE TO TREATY COUNTRIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duties.	Origin of the duty; treaty with—
TARIFF DISPOSITIONS—continued.			
Alimentary substances.		*Pesetas.*	
Butter	100 kilograms	52.50	France and Russia (for Finland).
Cod and stock fish, salted and dried (all duties included)	do	18.70	Sweden and Norway.
Fish—Salted, smoked, or pickled	do	11.00	Do.
Pulse	do	3.20	France.
Garden produce	do	1.20	Do.
Chestnuts and chestnut flour, figs, almonds, nuts, and hazelnuts	do	2.50	Do.
Brandy and alcohol	Hectoliter	17.35	Germany, Russia (for Finland) Sweden and Norway.
Transitory duty to be applied to brandy and alcohol[a]	do	3.75	Do.
Beer and cider	do	9.75	Sweden and Norway.
Sparkling wines, including recipients	do	5.00	France.
Wines, other, including casks	do	2.00	Do.
Fodder and bran	100 kilograms	.45	Do.
Alimentary preserves, pork-butchers' produce, mustard and sauces	Kilogram	.90	France and Italy.
Tunny in oil, in barrels or tins	100 kilograms	10.00	Italy.
Sweetmeats	Kilogram	.85	France and Italy.
Pastes for soups, alimentary feculæ, bread, common or sea biscuits, and lacteous flour	100 kilograms	11.35	Italy and Switzerland.
Various.			
Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, with the exception of those of gold or silver	Kilogram	6.00	France and Italy.
Coral and jet, unwrought	do	.05	France.
Coral, wrought, except trinkets and ornaments	do	6.85	Italy.
Buttons of all kinds, except those of gold or silver	do	.50	France.
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactured in any kind of article, except in sheets, threads, or tubes.	do	1.50	Italy.
Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver	do	1.30	France.
Umbrellas and parasols:			
Silk	Each	1.25	Do.
Covered with other stuffs	do	.75	Do.
Trimmings:			
Silk	Kilogram	7.50	France and Italy.
Wool	do	2.50	Do.
Any other kind	do	2.50	Do.
Straw hats of all kinds	do	12.50	France.
Hats of other kinds	Each	1.83	Do.
Caps of all kinds	do	.92	Do.
Hats of all kinds, with milliners' work	do	6.87	Do.

[a] See remark 1, following.

1. Alcohol and brandy the produce of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland, pay the duties stipulated in the general tariff, approved by royal decree of December 31, 1891, and not those fixed by the present conventional tariff.

2. Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff shall pay duty according to the second column of the general tariff, approved by the royal decree of December 31, 1891.

3. The goods classed in numbers preceded by the letter C must, in order to enjoy the benefits of the conventional duty, be accompanied by certificates of origin.

4. Russian products shall be subject to the duties stipulated in the first column of the new general tariff, approved by the royal decree of December 31, 1891.

SPANISH-SWISS TREATY.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND SWITZERLAND, SIGNED AT MADRID, JULY 13, 1892.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between Spain and Switzerland. Spain and Switzerland mutually guarantee that no other country shall enjoy a more favored treatment in everything relative to consumption, deposit, reexportation, transit, transshipment of goods, and commerce in general.

ART. 2. The duties to which goods of Spanish origin and manufacture enumerated in Tariff A (annex 1) shall be subject on entry into Switzerland shall in no case be superior to those stipulated in said tariff, including additional taxes; and, reciprocally, the duties to which goods of Swiss origin and manufacture enumerated in Tariff B (annex 3) shall in no case exceed those stipulated in said tariff, including additional taxes.

ART. 3. The goods of Spanish origin and manufacture enumerated in Tariff A (annex 1), as well as those mentioned in Schedule A (annex 2) of the present convention, shall not be subject, as long as said convention lasts, on their entry into Switzerland, to different or higher duties than those imposed on similar products of any other country. Reciprocally the goods of Swiss origin and manufacture enumerated in Tariff B (annex 3), as well as those mentioned in Schedule B (annex 4) of the present convention, shall not be subject, as long as said convention remains in force, on their entry into Spain, to different or higher duties than those imposed on similar products of any other nation.

ART. 4. Each one of the high contracting parties may compel the importer, in order to prove that the goods are of national origin and manufacture, to present to the custom-house of the country into which the goods are imported an official declaration, according to the form given in annex 5 of the present convention, executed by the producer or manufacturer, or by any other person duly authorized by him, before the local authorities of the place of production or deposit. The certificates of origin may also be issued by the customs authorities of the respective countries.

ART. 5. The dispositions of articles 1, 2, and 3 of this convention shall not apply to privileges which Spain has conceded or may concede to Portugal and to Spanish-American Republics.

ART. 6. The interior taxes on production, manufacture, or consumption which actually burden or which in the future may burden the products of one of the contracting States, either for the benefit of the State, of cantons, of provinces, of municipalities, or of corporations, may under no pretext be higher or be levied in a more onerous manner than on similar products proceeding from the other contracting State, save the dispositions of article 7.

ART. 7. Products which are or which in future may form the object of a State monopoly of one of the high contracting parties, as well as articles employed in the manufacture of monopolized goods, may, in guarantee of the monopoly, be subjected to a complementary customs duty, even when similar native products or articles are not held to pay this impost. The complementary import duty in question shall be refunded should the object subjected thereto not have been employed in the manufacture of a monopolized article. The two Governments reserve to themselves the faculty of imposing on products into whose composition or manufacture alcohol enters a duty equivalent to the fiscal imposts levied in the interior of the country on the alcohol employed.

ART. 8. Swiss manufacturers and merchants, as well as commercial travelers who travel in Spain for account of a Swiss firm, provided with an identification card issued by the authorities of their country, may, without being liable to any tax, effect purchases for the needs of their industry and collect orders, with or without samples, but must not sell goods; and, reciprocally, Spanish manufacturers

and merchants, as well as Spanish commercial travelers who travel in Switzerland for account of a firm established in Spain, shall be treated, in so far as relates to licenses, on the same footing as Swiss travelers and those of the most-favored nation.

Articles subject to import duty which serve as samples and are imported by commercial travelers shall be temporarily admitted free of duty by one or the other party on observance of the customs formalities necessary to assure their reexportation or rewarehousing. The identification cards must be drawn up conformably to the model given in annex 6 of the present convention. The high contracting parties will mutually designate what authorities shall be competent to issue the identification card.

ART. 9. Spain grants to Switzerland in the Spanish provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico, for articles of Swiss origin and manufacture, as long as the present convention remains in force, the advantages of the second column of the special customs tariff of said provinces of April 29, 1892, during such time as said tariff remains in vigor.

ART. 10. The present convention shall take effect immediately from the day of exchange of the ratifications thereof and shall remain in force until December 31, 1897. If neither of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the termination of said period of its intention to terminate the effects of the convention, it shall continue to remain executory until the expiration of one year from that day on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced the same.

ART. 11. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged within the shortest possible time.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Madrid the 13th day of the month of July, 1892.

[SEAL.] THE DUKE OF TETUAN.
[SEAL.] WELTI.
[SEAL.] CH. E. LARDET.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO SPAIN FROM SWITZERLAND.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duty.
		Pesetas.
Gold in jewelry or ornaments, even set with pearls or precious or other stones; pearls, large or small, not set	Hectogams	25.00
Nails for upholsterers' use, whether gilt or silvered or not	100 kilograms	20.00
Household articles of wrought iron or steel, enameled	do	20.00
Capsules of tin for bottles	do	15.00
Dyeing extracts	do	5.00
Colors, prepared	do	25.00
Colors derived from coal and other artificial colors; also garancine, pure or mixed with madder:		
In powder or in crystals	Kilograms	1.50
In paste or liquid	do	.50
Cotton yarn, single or twisted, of 1 or 2 strands:		
Unbleached, bleached or dyed, up to No. 35, inclusive	do	1.00
Yarn from No. 36 and upward	do	1.50
Cotton tissues, close woven, plain, unbleached, bleached or dyed, in the piece or in handkerchiefs:		
Up to 25 threads, inclusive	do	3.00
26 threads and above	do	3.75
Cotton tissues, printed, as well as those twilled or figured in the ordinary loom:		
Up to 25 threads inclusive	do	4.00
26 threads and above	do	3.70
Tissues, open woven (transparent), such as muslins, batistes, lawns, organdies, and gauzes of all sorts	do	5.00
Embroideries in lock stitch:		
Bands and insertions embroidered by hand or by machine on tissues of cotton of all kinds, except tulle, up to 60 centimeters in width, including the tissue.	do	3.30
Embroideries by hand or by machine on tissues of cotton other than tulle, not included in the foregoing class	do	4.50
Embroideries on cotton tulle	do	6.00
Embroideries in chain stitch:		
Embroideries on tissues of cotton of all kinds, except tulle, in the piece or in small or large curtains, coverlets, or other similar articles.	do	3.00
The same embroideries on—		
Cotton tissues with tulle application	do	3.20
Cotton tulle, with or without application of muslin	do	5.30
Tissues of linen or hemp, with or without mixture of cotton:		
From 11 to 14 threads, inclusive	do	2.50
25 threads and above	do	4.25
Twilled or figured	do	3.00
Embroideries on linen tissues:		
Embroideries in lock stitch on linen tissues, mixed or not with cotton up to 24 threads, inclusive	do	3.00
The same embroideries on linen tissues of 25 threads and above	do	5.00
Other tissues of pure wool, waste wool, or hair	do	6.00
Similar tissues having all the warp or all the weft of cotton or other vegetable fiber	do	5.00
Embroideries on woolen tissues:		
Embroideries in lock stitch—		
On tissues of wool, with or without admixture of cotton, except cloth	do	7.00
On cloth and similar tissues of pure wool, waste wool, or hair	do	9.00
Silk, raw or spun:		
Twisted, raw	do	4.00
Twisted, dyed	do	5.00
Silk tissues, plain or twilled	do	17.50
Tissues of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber	do	8.00
Books printed in the Spanish language	100 kilograms	50.00
Engravings, maps, and drawings	Kilograms	1.25
Plaiting of straw, hemp, manila hemp, or horsehair, for the manufacture of hats	100 kilograms	20.00
Milch cows	Each	25.00
Watches:		
Gold	do	1.00
Silver or of other metals	do	.50
Agricultural machinery	100 kilograms	12.50
Motors of all kinds, with or without boilers, and boilers imported separately	do	17.00
Locomotives, traction and marine engines, with their boilers, or such boilers imported separately	do	24.00
Machines of copper and its alloys for industrial purposes, and detached parts of the same metals	do	44.00
Sewing and hand knitting machines for hose; velocipedes, and detached parts of the same	do	70.00
Machines and separate parts thereof, of other kinds and of other materials, including stocking frames and knitting machines other than hand	do	18.50
Dynamo-electric machines	do	18.50
Electric cables for public thoroughfares, composed of copper wire covered with various materials	do	18.50
Railway carriages, for passengers, and finished wooden parts for same:		
First class	do	30.00
Second class	do	26.00
Third class	do	24.00
Railway wagons, vans, and trucks of all kinds, miners' trollies, and finished wooden parts for same	do	15.00
Tramway carriages, and finished wooden parts for same	do	53.00
Condensed milk	Kilograms	.50
Chocolate	do	1.25
Pastes for soups, alimentary feculæ, bread, and ship biscuits	100 kilograms	20.00
Cheese	Kilograms	.25
Common cotton tissues, stiffened and dressed for lining or for hat bodies	do	.75
Musical boxes	do	2.50
Tissues of caoutchouc combined with other materials, for the manufacture of boots and shoes	do	2.00

SPANISH-SWEDISH TREATY.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between Spain and Sweden. Citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties may freely exercise their cult on the territory of the other on compliance with the laws of the respective countries.

ART. 2. Citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties may freely dispose, by gift, sale, exchange, testament, or otherwise, of all the goods and effects they own on the respective territories, and may likewise integrally withdraw their capital from the country. The citizens or subjects of one of the respective States who inherit property situated in the other country may likewise, on observance of the formalities prescribed by law, take possession of the property belonging to them, even if they receive the succession ab intestato, and said heirs shall not be held to pay succession duties other or higher than those to which, in analogous cases, natives are subject.

ART. 3. Citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties shall not, respectively, be the object of any requisition exercised against them, their ships, crews, carriages, and articles of commerce whatsoever for any military or public service, unless an indemnity previously agreed to be accorded to the interested party. They shall, nevertheless, be liable to requisition of their means of transport; but, in such case, they shall have the right to the indemnity officially fixed by the competent authority of each department or locality in favor of natives.

ART. 4. The goods of Swedish origin or manufacture enumerated in Schedule A annexed to the present convention, imported direct by land or by sea, shall not be subject, on their entry into Spain or adjacent islands, to different or higher import duties than those which are or may be levied on similar goods the origin or manufacture of any other country.

ART. 5. The goods of Spanish origin or manufacture enumerated in Schedule B annexed to the present convention, imported direct by land or by sea, shall not be subject, on their entry into Sweden, to different or higher import duties than those which are or may be levied on similar goods the origin or manufacture of any other country.

The régime applicable to arms and munitions of war shall always be that established by the laws and regulations of the respective States.

ART. 6. Spain and Sweden mutually guarantee to each other that no other nation shall enjoy a more favored treatment in everything concerning consumption, warehousing, reexportation, transit, and transhipment of goods and commerce in general.

The stipulations of the present article can not be invoked when it concerns special concessions actually granted, or which in the future may be granted, to bordering States, in order to facilitate the frontier traffic, and the obligations binding one of the contracting parties owing to a customs union contracted with a neighboring State.

ART. 7. The drawbacks existing or which may be established in favor of the exportation of Spanish products, as well as the drawbacks applicable on the exportation of Swedish products, can not be higher than the excise or interior consumption duties levied on said products or on the materials employed in their manufacture.

ART. 8. Goods of all kinds, the origin of one of the contracting countries and imported into the other, shall not be subject to excise or consumption duties higher than those levied or which may be levied on similar goods of national production.

The import duties may, nevertheless, be increased by the amount representing the expenses incurred to national products by the excise régime.

ART. 9. Goods which are not the origin of Sweden, imported from Sweden into Spain by land or by sea, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those applicable to analogous goods imported into Spain from any other European country otherwise than directly on a Spanish vessel. Sweden likewise reserves to itself the right of imposing on goods of non-Spanish origin the same surtaxes as those which Spain applies to imports effected otherwise than by a direct route.

ART. 10. Spaniards in Sweden and Swedes in Spain and in the adjacent islands shall enjoy the same protection accorded to citizens or subjects in everything concerning the ownership of manufacture or trade-marks, as well as manufacturers' or industrial designs or models of all kinds. The exclusive right of employing a manufacturers' or industrial mark or model, either when relative to Spaniards in Sweden or Swedes in Spain, shall not have longer duration than that stipulated by the law of the country and to which citizens are subject. Should the industrial or manufacturers' mark or model have entered into public use in the country of origin, it shall not be entitled to exclusive right in the other country. The dispositions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable to commercial or trade-marks. The rights of Spaniards in Sweden and the rights of Swedes in Spain shall not entail the obligation to employ in said countries the industrial or manufacturers' marks or models.

ART. 11. Citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties who desire to assure in the other the ownership of a mark, design, or model must comply with the formalities prescribed to that effect by the respective legislation of the contracting countries.

The trade-marks referred to in the present and preceding articles are those which in the respective countries legitimately belong to the manufacturers or merchants employing them; i. e., that the character of a Spanish trade-mark must be in conformance with the Spanish law, and a Swedish trade-mark in conformance with the Swedish law. The registration of a trade-mark may, however, be refused if said mark be considered by the competent authority as being contrary to morality or public order.

ART. 12. Spanish commercial travelers traveling in Sweden for the account of a firm established in Spain shall be treated, in that which concerns the license, as travelers of any other nation, and, reciprocally, the same treatment shall be accorded to Swedish commercial travelers in Spain and adjacent islands.

Articles subject to import duty, serving as samples and imported by said commercial travelers, shall reciprocally enjoy, on observance of the custom formalities exacted in order to assure their reexportation or rewarehousing, the restitution of the duties paid on entry.

ART. 13. Spain concedes to Sweden, in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, for articles of Swedish origin and manufacture imported direct and during the continuance of the present convention, the privileges of the second column of the special customs tariff of these two provinces as long as said tariff remains in force.

ART. 14. The dispositions of articles 4 and 5 of this convention shall not be applicable to the privileges granted, or which may be granted, by Spain to Portugal or to the Spanish-American Republics, neither to the privileges granted, or which may be granted, by Sweden to Norway or Denmark.

ART. 15. The present convention shall take effect immediately from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall remain executory until one year from that day on which either one or the other of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Madrid within the shortest possible time.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Aranjuez, the 27th day of June, 1892.

[SEAL.] THE DUKE OF TETUAN.
[SEAL.] BARON W. JARLSBERG.

SCHEDULE A.—SWEDISH GOODS ON WHICH THE DISPOSITIONS OF ARTICLE 4 OF THE PRESENT CONVENTION ARE APPLICABLE ON THEIR ENTRY INTO SPAIN.

Stones, earths, cement, lime, plaster, chalk, pitch, bitumens, products derived from dry distillation, slates.
Tiles (bricks), earthenware, and porcelain.
Wax matches.
Machines, and detached parts thereof.
Butter.
Cheese.
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated.
Brandy and alcohol.
Liqueurs and cognac.
Beer and cider.
Glassware of all kinds.
Turf, and powdered turf.
Iron and steel, including articles of iron or steel.
Wood pulp for the manufacture of paper; cardboard, paper and articles of paper.
Wood, wrought or unwrought.
Colors.
Turntables and wire electric conductors.
Railway carriages.
Tramway carriages, and carriages for commerce, agriculture, and transport.
Ships and boats.
Preserves and sweetmeats.
Pine, fir, and other seeds.
Gunpowder, explosives, and fuses for mines.
Hides and skins, raw.

SCHEDULE B.

(See Swedish tariff, number 93.)

FINAL PROTOCOL.

In order to avoid any divergence in the interpretation of the commercial convention concluded this day between Spain and Sweden, the undersigned contracting parties have adopted the following interpretations:

1. Article 1 shall be interpreted as to relate only to a mutual guaranty that no commercial prohibitions shall be established between the two countries.

2. By "analogous goods" is to be understood that, when relating to goods of the same kind, the fact of their being of different value, either on account of their being manufactured of a more costly raw material or of their being more valuable on account of their preparation, shall not constitute a reason for declaring that said goods are not analogous.

The Spanish Government, however, reserves to itself the right of establishing a difference between commercial alcohol and grape alcohol.

3. The expression "second column," inscribed in article 13, shall be understood to mean the minimum tariff of said provinces.

4. The expression "imported direct," employed in the aforesaid article, applies not only to shipments from port to port, but also to goods arriving with a through bill of lading.

SPANISH-NORWEGIAN TREATY.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between Spain and Norway. Citizens or subjects of either of the high contracting parties may freely exercise their cult on the territory of the other, on compliance with the laws of the respective countries.

ART. 2. Citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties may freely dispose, by gift, sale, exchange, testament, or otherwise, of all the goods and effects they own on the respective territories, and may likewise integrally withdraw their capital from the country. The citizens or subjects of one of the respective States who inherit property situated in the other country may likewise, on observance of the formalities prescribed by law, take possession of the property belonging to them, even if they receive the succession ab intestato, and said heirs shall not be held to pay succession duties other or higher than those to which, in analogous cases, natives are subject.

ART. 3. Citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties shall not, respectively, be the object of any requisition exercised against them, their ships, crews, carriages, and articles of commerce whatsoever for any military or public service, unless an indemnity previously agreed to be accorded to the interested party. They shall, nevertheless, be liable to requisition of their means of transport; but, in such case, they shall have the right to the indemnity officially fixed by the competent authority of each department or locality in favor of natives.

ART. 4. The goods of Norwegian origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff A annexed to the present convention, imported direct by land or sea, shall be subject, on their entry into Spain or adjacent islands, to the customs duties stipulated in said tariff, including additional taxes. It is understood that codfish proceeding direct from a Norwegian port must not be comprised among goods which require, on their entry into Spain, to be accompanied by a certificate of origin.

ART. 5. The goods of Spanish origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff B annexed to the present convention, imported direct by land or by sea, shall be subject, on their entry into Norway, to the customs duties stipulated in said tariff, including additional taxes.

ART. 6. The goods of Norwegian origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff A annexed to the present convention, as well as those included in Schedule A likewise annexed to the present convention, shall not be subject, when imported by land or sea direct into Spain and adjacent islands, to other or higher duties than those which are or may be levied on similar goods the origin or manufacture of any other country.

ART. 7. The goods of Spanish origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff B and in Schedule B annexed to the present convention, imported direct by land or by sea, shall not be subject, on their entry into Norway, to different or higher duties than those which are or may be levied on similar goods the origin or manufacture of any other country. The régime applicable to arms and munitions of war shall always be that established by the laws and regulations of the respective States.

ART. 8. Spain and Norway mutually guarantee to each other that no other nation shall enjoy a more favored treatment in everything concerning consumption, warehousing, reexportation, transit, and transshipment of goods and commerce in general. The stipulations of the present article can not be invoked when it concerns special concessions actually granted or which in the future may be granted to bordering States, in order to facilitate the frontier traffic, and the obligations binding one of the contracting parties owing to a customs union contracted with a neighboring State.

ART. 9. The drawbacks existing or which may be established in favor of the exportation of Spanish products, as well as the drawbacks applicable on the exportation of Norwegian products, can not be higher than the excise or interior consumption duties levied on said products or on the materials employed in their manufacture.

ART. 10. Goods of all kinds, the origin of one of the contracting countries and imported into the other, shall not be subject to excise or consumption duties higher than those levied or which may be levied on similar goods of national production. The import duties may nevertheless be increased by the amount representing the expenses incurred to national products by the excise régime.

ART. 11. Goods which are not the origin of Norway, imported from Norway into Spain by land or by sea, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those applicable to analogous goods imported into Spain from any other European country otherwise than directly on a Spanish vessel. Norway likewise reserves to itself the right of imposing on goods of non-Spanish origin the same surtaxes as those which Spain applies to imports effected otherwise than by a direct route.

ART. 12. Spaniards in Norway and Norwegians in Spain and in the adjacent islands shall enjoy the same protection accorded to citizens or subjects in everything concerning the ownership of manufacture or trade-marks, as well as manufacturers' or industrial designs or models of all kinds. The exclusive right of employing a manufacturers' or industrial mark or model, either when relative to Spaniards in Norway or Norwegians in Spain, shall not have longer duration than that stipulated by the law of the country and to which citizens are subjects. Should the industrial or manufacturers' mark or model have entered into public use in the country of origin, it shall not be entitled to exclusive right in the other country. The dispositions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable to commercial or trade-marks. The rights of Spaniards in Norway and the rights of Norwegians in Spain shall not entail the obligation to employ in said countries the industrial or manufacturers' marks or models.

ART. 13. Citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties who desire to assure in the other the ownership of a mark, design, or model must comply with the formalities prescribed to that effect by the respective legislation of the contracting countries. The trade-marks referred to in the present and preceding articles are those which in the respective countries legitimately belong to the manufacturers or merchants employing them, i. e., that the character of a Spanish trade-mark must be in conformance with the Spanish law and a Norwegian trade-mark in conformance with the Norwegian law.

The registration of a trade-mark may, however, be refused if said mark be considered by the competent authority as being contrary to morality or public order.

ART. 14. Spanish commercial travelers traveling in Norway for the account of a firm established in Spain shall be treated in that which concerns the license as travelers of any other nation, and, reciprocally, the same treatment shall be accorded to Norwegian commercial travelers in Spain and adjacent islands. Articles subject to import duty, serving as samples and imported by said commercial travelers, shall reciprocally enjoy, on observance of the customs formalities exacted in order to assure their reexportation or rewarehousing, the restitution of the duties paid on entry.

ART. 15. Spain concedes to Norway, in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, for articles of Norwegian origin or manufacture, imported direct, and during the continuance of the present convention, the privileges of the second column of the special customs tariff of these two provinces as long as said tariff remains in force.

ART. 16. The Norwegian Government guarantees to grant, during the continuance of the present convention, an annual subvention for establishing a direct line of steamships between Spain and Norway, which shall be required to make at least twelve voyages per annum. The details for the exploitation of this line shall be the subject of special negotiations between the high contracting parties.

ART. 17. The dispositions of articles 6 and 7 of the present convention shall not be applicable to the privileges granted or which may be granted by Spain to Portugal or to the Spanish-American Republics, neither to the privileges granted or which may be granted by Norway to Sweden or Denmark.

ART. 18. The present convention shall take effect immediately from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall be executory during five years from the day it enters into force. Should neither of the high contracting parties have notified to the other one year previous to the expiration of the said five years its intention of ending this convention, it shall remain executory until one year from that day on which either one or the other of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

ART. 19. The preceding stipulations shall be submitted for the approbation of the respective national legislative bodies.

ART. 20. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Madrid within the shortest possible time.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Aranjuez, the 27th day of June, 1892.

[SEAL.] DUKE OF TETUAN.
[SEAL.] BARON W. JARLSBERG.
[SEAL.] W. CHRISTOPHERSON.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO SPAIN FROM NORWAY.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duties.
		Pesetas.
Nails for shoeing animals	100 kilograms	15.00
Common wood in boards, deals, rafters, beams, poles, or masts, and wood for shipbuilding	Cubic meter	3.00
Pulp of wood	100 kilograms	1.00
Codfish, salted and dried (klip fish and stock fish) (customs duty, 18 pesetas; consumption duty, 6 pesetas)	do	24.00
Fish powder (polvo de pescado)	do	12.00
Cod liver oil, purified, for medicinal purposes	do	2.00
Fish:		
Oil, train oil, and other animal fats	do	1.00
Roe, and animal wastes not specially mentioned	do	.50
Whale, and other natural manures	do	.05
Fresh, or with such an amount of salt as indispensable for its preservation	do	1.50
Salted, smoked, or pickled	do	12.00
Condensed milk	Kilogram	1.00

SCHEDULE A.—NORWEGIAN GOODS TO WHICH THE DISPOSITIONS OF ARTICLE 6 OF THE PRESENT CONVENTION SHALL, ON THEIR IMPORTATION INTO SPAIN, BE APPLICABLE.

Stones and earths employed in industries, arts, and for building purposes; cement, lime, and gypsum.
Porcelain and pottery.
Glass of all kinds.
Tar, resin, pitch, asphalt, and bitumen.
Iron nails and screws.
Isinglass.
Gunpowder, explosives, and fuses for mines.
Paper of all kinds, including manufactures of paper.
Cardboard of all kinds.
Staves.
Casks and barrels.
Wood, planed or dovetailed.
Wood, manufactured, and wood of all kinds for joiners.
Matches.
Hides and skins, raw.
Agricultural implements and machines.
Motors and other machines.
Butter and cheese.
Alcohol and brandy.
Liquors.
Beer.
Alimentary preserves.
Ships and boats.

TARIFF B AND SCHEDULE B.

(See tariff of Norway, No. 94.)

PROTOCOL.

In order to facilitate the commercial relations between Spain and Norway a direct line of steamships shall be established between the two countries, placed under the auspices of the Norwegian Government, conformably to the stipulations of article 16 of the commercial convention, signed this day between Spain and Norway.

In virtue of the dispositions of article 16, section 2, of the aforesaid convention, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have assembled to draw up the protocol establishing the details for the exploitation of the above-mentioned line and have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The service shall effect at least one voyage (round trip) per month, unless prevented by stress of weather. The total number of voyages (round trip) can, however, not be inferior to twelve per year.

ART. 2. On their departure from Norway the ships shall sail direct to a Spanish port in the Gulf of Biscay, from where they shall continue their voyage toward Barcelona, calling at any intermediary ports they may deem proper.

ART. 3. From Barcelona the ships may call at Genoa or at any other Italian port. Should they effect such a voyage they must return to Barcelona, Valencia, or to any other Mediterranean port.

ART. 4. On their return to Norway the ships must call at all Spanish ports where the quantity of goods offered is deemed sufficient by the director of the line, but in all cases and on every return voyage they must stop at Valencia and at Malaga.

ART. 5. The dates of the departure of the vessels from every Spanish port of call must be published in the ordinary form and at least ten days in advance.

ART. 6. The vessels of the line shall enjoy the privileges granted to vessels entrusted with a postal service by article 10 of the treaty of navigation signed March 15, 1883, between Spain and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

ART. 7. It is understood that irregularities in the service caused by accident or unforeseen circumstances shall not affect the commercial convention signed this day, and the Norwegian Government, in such case, shall incur no responsibility whatsoever.

ART. 8. The line shall be inaugurated, at the latest, three months after the present commercial convention has entered into effect.

ART. 9. Should experience demonstrate the necessity of modifying the preceding rules, such modifications may be made by mutual agreement between the contracting parties in the form of a protocol.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Aranjuez, June 27, 1892.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

In order to avoid any divergence in the interpretation of the commercial convention concluded this day between Spain and Norway, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have adopted the following interpretations:

1. Article 1 shall be interpreted as to relate only to a mutual guaranty that no commercial prohibitions shall be established between the two countries.

2. The rights granted to subjects of the high contracting parties in article 2 of the convention shall be subject to the restrictions and formalities prescribed by the laws of the respective countries.

3. The expression "imported direct," inscribed in certain articles of the convention, shall likewise be applicable to goods passing through intermediary ports or countries, provided that such goods be accompanied by a through bill of lading from their place of origin.

4. The expression "second column," inscribed in article 15, designates the minimum tariff applicable in the provinces in question.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol at Aranjuez on the 27th day of June, 1892.

The preceding conventions have been duly ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged at Madrid August 9, 1893. The act of exchange stipulates that, notwithstanding the dispositions of article 15 of the convention with Sweden and of article 18 of that with Norway, these conventions shall not enter into force until January 1, 1894.

SPANISH-NETHERLANDS TREATY.

Until a treaty of commerce and navigation shall have been concluded on a more liberal basis between Spain and the Netherlands, the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain and that of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands have mutually agreed upon and adopted the following dispositions:

1. The goods the origin of the Netherlands or of Dutch colonies enumerated in the hereto-annexed tariff (annex 1) shall on importation into Spain, when imported direct, be subject to the duties stipulated in said tariff.

2. The goods enumerated in the hereto-annexed schedules (annexes 1 and 2) shall not be subject in Spain, when imported direct, to different or higher duties than those established for similar articles the produce or manufacture of any other country.

3. The goods the origin of the Netherlands or of Dutch colonies not enumerated in annexes 1 or 2 of the present declaration shall be subject in the Kingdom and adjacent islands, when imported direct, to the minimum tariff (second column) of the general tariff of December 31, 1891.

4. All goods the origin of the Netherlands or of Dutch colonies imported direct into the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall there be subject, during the continuance of the present convention, to the duties of the second column of the special customs tariff of these provinces of April 29, 1892, as long as said tariff remains in force.

5. Importations with through bills of lading are assimilated to direct importations.

6. All goods the origin of Spain or adjacent islands, as well as those the origin of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall not be subject, on their importation into the Netherlands, to different duties than those levied on goods the origin of any other country.

7. The present declaration shall, within the shortest possible delay, be submitted to the approbation of the Parliament of each of the two countries. Should it be denounced by one of the Governments, it will cease its effects one year after such denunciation.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries, duly authorized, have signed the present declaration, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Madrid, July 12, 1892.

[SEAL.] GERICKE.

[SEAL.] THE DUKE OF TETUAN.

ANNEX 1.—TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES ON NETHERLAND'S PRODUCTS IN SPAIN.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Tariff.
		Pesetas.
Cheese	Kilogram	0.25
Butter	100 kilograms	40.00
Geneva, up to 22° Cartier	Hectoliter	160.00
Rum	do	160.00
Beer	do	12.50
Metallic capsules for bottles	100 kilograms	15.00
Tin, in ingots	do	11.00
Tin foil	do	22.00
Ammoniacal sulphate	do	.25
Indigo	do	15.00
Flower bulbs		Free.

ANNEX 2.—LIST OF GOODS OF DUTCH ORIGIN WHICH CAN NOT BE SUBJECT IN SPAIN TO DIFFERENT OR HIGHER IMPORT DUTIES THAN THOSE LEVIED ON SIMILAR ARTICLES THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Cocoa butter.
Cocoa, ground.
Chicory.
Brandy and liqueurs.
Articles of glass or crystal.
Hides and skins, not tanned.
Machinery.
Vegetable oils (linseed).
Starch.
Cardboard (common) and paper.
Flannel, with warp of cotton.
Sacks of jute.
Paraffin, stearin, wax, and spermaceti, manufactured.
Transmission belts of leather.
Illustrated printed matter (colored pictures, drawings, maps).
Feculæ for industrial purposes and dextrin, including potato meal.
Milch cows.
Cattle.
Cinchona bark of Java.
Sugar.
Caoutchouc of Java.
Dammar gum.
Copal gum.
Benzoic gum.
Acacia vera.
Nutmegs.
Tea.
Cast iron:
    In common wares (No. 28 of the tariff).
    In fine wares (No. 29 of the tariff).

The present declaration has been duly ratified, the ratifications having been exchanged at Madrid, December 8, 1893.
The present declaration shall enter into force on February 1, 1894, conformably to the stipulations of the act of exchange.
(Gaceta of December 14, 1893.)

Various Treaty Countries.

Article 1. On and after January 1, 1894, and pending the decision of the Cortes on the project of a law which shall be immediately submitted to it, the products of the soil and industry of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France, Great Britain and its colonies, and of Italy shall be subject to the lowest duties, and shall enjoy all the customs privileges resulting from the commercial conventions concluded with Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands under the same conditions as those stipulated in said conventions.

Art. 2. The same duties and privileges shall be applied to products of all nations to whom the most-favored-nation treatment has been granted by treaties of commerce, peace, or friendship not yet denounced.

Art. 3. The duties of the second column of the tariff shall continue to be levied in the manner at present in force on products of the soil or industry of all the other nations to whom this privileged treatment has been conceded in virtue of the royal ordinance of June 29, 1892.

Art. 4. The Government shall report the dispositions of the present decree to the Cortes. (See Gaceta de Madrid, No. 1, of January 1, 1894.)

[Boletin Official, No. 296 of .]

1. The lowest duties and the privileged treatment conceded to Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands and Dutch colonies shall be applicable to the products of the soil and industry of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France (including Algeria), Great Britain and its colonies, and Italy; countries which have recently concluded commercial arrangements with Spain not yet approved by the Cortes.

2. The same treatment shall be applied to products of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Morocco, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, which, in virtue of anterior conventions, enjoy the most-favored-nation treatment.

3. The duties of the second column of the tariff in force shall continue to be levied, conformably to the prescriptions of the royal decree of June 29, 1892, on the products of Annam, Belgium, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Russia (including Finland), and of Siam.

4. All other countries not mentioned shall be subject to the treatment of the first column of the tariff.

Spanish-Japanese Treaty.

[Gaceta de Madrid, No. 303, of October 30, 1897.]

In virtue of the above-mentioned treaty, the two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other the most-favored-nation treatment.

The treaty shall not enter into force before July 17, 1899, date corresponding to the 17th day of the seventh month of the thirty-second year of Meiji.

It shall have full effect one year after the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has notified to the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain his intention to render the same applicable.

This notification can be made at any time after July 16, 1898, date corresponding to the 16th day of the seventh month of the thirty-first year of Meiji.

The treaty shall remain in force during twelve years from the day on which it took effect.

Each of the high contracting parties shall have the faculty, eleven years after the date of entry into force of the treaty, to notify to the other, whenever it deems opportune, its intention to terminate the same, and twelve months after such notification the treaty shall completely cease to have effect.

The present treaty was ratified and the ratifications were exchanged at Tokyo on September 9, 1897.

GERMANY.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GERMANY AND THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG, WITH AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS TO MARCH 1, 1899.

Note.—Germany is bound by conventions which enforce in the present tariff the special duties known as conventional duties. These duties, designated in the tariff schedules, are applicable to goods proceeding from treaty countries, i. e., those countries with which Germany has concluded special commercial treaties, as well as to those countries enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment.

In virtue of a decision of the Bundesrath, dated January 30, 1892, the following countries are declared to be treaty countries:

The Argentine Republic, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Korea, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Mexico, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Servia, South African Republic, Turkey (also Egypt, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia) the United States of America, and Zanzibar. Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, as well as those of the Netherlands, shall enjoy the privileges of contracting States; also Monaco, in virtue of its customs union with France.

In virtue of a decision of the Bundesrath, of January 30, 1892, and in conformance to the law of the same date, relating to the application of conventional duties on imports from countries not enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment, Spanish goods, with the exception of the wine in casks, mentioned in No. 25 *e* 1, shall enjoy the privileges of treaty countries up to June 30, 1892. This also applies to goods imported from Spanish colonies.

According to the stipulations concerning Spain and its colonies, conventional duties shall not at present be applied to goods the produce of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Haiti, Japan, the Kongo Free State, the Orange Free State, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal and its colonies, Roumania, Russia, including Finland, Samoa and Tonga, Siam, Tunis, Uruguay, and Venezuela, and some other States whose commerce with Germany is of less importance.

According to the prescriptions of the Bundesrath, of January 30, 1892, relating to certificates of origin, for imports from countries enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment, the application of conventional duties shall be subordinate to the production of reliable evidence relative to the origin of the goods in question. Save certain exceptions, certificates of origin delivered by German consuls residing in the districts of production are exacted for wheat (No. 9 *a*), rye (No. 9 *b* α), oats (No. 9 *b* β), pulse (No. 9 *b* δ) barley (No 9 *c*), and maize (No. 9 *e*). For the undermentioned products it will be sufficient to produce certificates, or, if necessary, a legalized translation of the same, issued by the local authorities of the country of origin, or any other reliable proof of the origin of the goods, such as ships' papers, invoices, original bills of lading, commercial correspondence, etc.

Bed feathers, cleaned and prepared, No. 11 *f*; wood for building and industrial purposes, simply dressed with the ax in its length, or otherwise roughly prepared; staves not classed in No. 13 *c* 1; osiers, unstripped, for baskets, and hoop wood; hubs, felloes, and spokes, No. 13 *c* 2; wood for building and industrial purposes, sawn in its length; boards, not planed; square wood, sawn or cut, and other similar wood, No. 13 *c* 3; wine and must, in casks, No. 25 *e* 1; butter, No. 25 *f*; meat, fresh or prepared, No. 25 *g* 1; game of all kinds, dead, No. 25 *g* 3; almonds, dry, No. 25 *h* 3; eggs, No. 37 *b*; oxen, No. 39 *c*; young cattle, up to the age of 2½ years, No. 39 *d*; and pigs, No. 39 *f*.

Goods imported from German territories situated outside of the customs zone shall be subject to the treatment applicable to the most favored nation.

LAW OF JULY 15, 1879.

SECTION 1. On the importation of goods from abroad the duties stipulated in the tariff hereto annexed will be levied. This tariff replaces that of July 15, 1879, and the laws of June 6, 1880, June 19, 1881, June 21, 1881, June 23, 1882, and May 13, 1884, amending the same.[a]

SEC. 2. The duties imposed according to weight will be levied on the gross weight when—

a. The tariff expressly so provides; and

b. With respect to goods on which the import duty does not exceed 6 marks per 100 kilograms.

In other cases the duties will be levied on net weight.

In estimating the net weight of liquids, the weight of the receptacle containing them, such as casks, bottles, stoneware vessels, etc., will not be deducted. Sirup will be dutiable according to the existing regulations.

With respect to other goods the Bundesrath is to decide in which classes of goods the net weight is to be calculated on a percentage of the gross weight and is to establish the rate.

SEC. 3. The Bundesrath is authorized to prescribe that the clearance of the goods classed in Nos. 2 *c* and 22 *a*, *b*, *f*, *g* 1, *g* 2, of the tariff, as well as those in the notes to letters *f* and *g*, also cloth and stuffs, printed or not, mentioned in 41 *d*, 5 and 6, be only effected in certain custom-houses, unless the interested parties are willing to pay the highest duties stipulated in the said numbers.

This disposition shall also apply for the clearance of hard combed yarn of bright wool exceeding 20 centimeters in length (No. 41 *c* 2).

SEC. 4. The following goods are admitted free of duty:

a. Articles sent by post from abroad, when the weight of such articles does not exceed 250 grams gross weight.

b. All articles paying according to weight, when such weight is under 50 grams.

Duties amounting to less than 5 pfennigs will not be levied, and higher duties only in so far as they are divisible by 5, and eliminating all surplus pfennigs.

The Bundesrath may, in case of misuse of the above provisions, enact limitations of a local extent.[b]

SEC. 5. The following articles are imported free of duty when they fulfill the undermentioned conditions:

1. Produce of agriculture and cattle breeding from such properties beyond the frontier as are managed from houses and farms within the frontier; also produce of forestry when the forest land beyond the frontier has formed part of the property within the frontier at least since July 15, 1879.

2. Clothing and body linen, which has been used, and which is not for sale; household articles and effects, used; used manufacturing utensils and tools, when imported for the personal use of the immigrant; also, by special permission, new articles of dress, body linen, and effects, in so far as they are for the personal use of foreigners settling in the country in consequence of marriage.

3. Inherited used furniture and effects, by special permission and on production of necessary proof.

4. Traveling effects, clothes, body linen, etc., imported by travelers, carriers, sailors, for their own personal use; tools imported by traveling artisans, or instruments and utensils which traveling artists take with them in the exercise of their profession, as well as other articles of the kind above mentioned which precede or follow the above-named persons, and articles of consumption for the use of travelers.

5. Carriages, including railway carriages, which on passing the frontier only serve as means of transport to persons and conveyance of goods; also empty returning railway carriages belonging to German railway companies, and through carriages in the service of foreign railway administrations.

Carriages of travelers, by special permission, even when at the time of entry they are not used by their owners as means of transport, in so far as it is proved that they have been in the use of, and are still intended to be used by, the owners.

Horses and other animals, when it shall appear that they belong to the equipment of a traveling or freight carriage as draft horses or animals, and which serve for the conveyance of travelers and goods.

If in virtue of international conventions railroads are established, or are to be established, between the German Empire and a neighboring State, and if the working of such railroads necessitates the establishment of a customs and frontier station in common, the Bundesrath is authorized to grant the importation free of duty to—

a. All administrative materials and articles necessary for the construction of the buildings and of the road as far as the frontier; such materials, etc., must, in order to enjoy this exemption, be purchased by the foreign authorities or companies.

b. All materials, implements, and articles of consumption imported by the foreign companies necessary for the working and repair of the undertaking, but only in quantities sufficient for the purpose.

c. Instruments and articles of functionaries and employees of such foreign railroad administration, and of employees of other branches of the foreign administration who serve within the Empire.

6. Casks, sacks, etc., empty, imported from abroad, in order to be filled with oil, cereals, etc., and destined to be reexported, or those which after having served for the exportation of similar products are returned, in both cases on proof of identity and security, if necessary, of the eventual payment of duty. Used empty sacks, casks, etc., require no control as to identity should all doubt be removed as to the fact that they have been employed in the conveyance of exported cereals, etc., or are intended for such exportation.

7. Sample cards and samples, in cuttings or patterns which are only fit to be used as such.

8. Works of art entering for exhibition in art exhibitions or for national or other public art institutions and collections; also such other articles as are intended for libraries and other scientific collections of public institutions; likewise specimens of natural history for scientific collections.

9. Antiquarian articles (antiques and antiquities) when their nature and quality clearly shows that their value principally lies in their age, and that they are unsuited for purposes other than collecting.

10. Materials necessary for building, repairing, or equipping seagoing vessels, including ordinary ships' utensils, under regulations to be issued by the Bundesrath. The existing regulations will be observed as regards metal articles for the above-mentioned purposes.

SEC. 6. Goods proceeding from countries that treat goods or ships of German origin less favorably than those of other countries may, in so far as existing treaties are not thereby violated, be burdened with a surtax ranging up to 100 per cent of the tariff duty imposed on such goods.

The levying of any such surtax will be enforced by an Imperial order after the consent of the Bundesrath has been obtained to it.

This Imperial order is to be communicated at once to the Reichstag, or, if the Reichstag be not in session, when it next meets.

The same shall no longer be enforced when not approved by the Reichstag.

SEC. 7. 1. For the articles named in No. 9 of the tariff (cereals, etc.), when exclusively intended for sale beyond the German frontier, transit depots without official custody will be allowed, in which these articles may be dealt with and repacked without restraint by previous declaration, and the process of mixing with home goods may be carried on with them, upon the condition, however, that when the mixed wares are exported the percentage of foreign in the whole is to be considered as the duty-free quantity for transit. For wares of the kind above described, intended for sale either at home or abroad, such transit depots may be granted.

2. In the same manner shall or may be granted transit depots for the timber classed in No. 13*c* of the tariff, without official custody. These depots need not be inclosed; also the timber or wood named in 13*c*, 1, 2, or 3 may be taken from time to time from the depots, and after they have been wrought in such manner as would bring them into No. 13*c*, 2, 3, or include them in articles not finished, planed, or in common coopers' wares, not painted, or veneers, in letters *d* or *e*, may again be returned to the depot.

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[a] The dispositions of this paragraph have been printed with the modifications made thereto.

[b] Shipments of 50 grams gross weight and above, effected by means of the post across the Austro-Hungarian frontier, or German territories situated outside the customs zone, are, if such shipments pay a customs duty of 100 marks or more per 100 kilograms, excluded from the prescriptions of section 4 *a*. (Decision of the Bundesrath of July 5, 1882.) Shipments by post imported across the Austro-Hungarian frontier, across German territories situated outside the customs zone, and from Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Holland, are, if such shipments consist of watches, or of movements or cases of watches, also excluded. (Decision of the Bundesrath of December 17, 1885.)

When wood for building or industrial purposes, worked in the transit depots, is exported abroad a proportional drawback will be allowed thereon corresponding to the waste resulting from such work. This drawback shall be as follows:

	Per cent.
a. For articles sawn or cut, cut in four or more sides, in the length:	
α. Of the same width and thickness in the entire length	33⅓
β. Of an unequal thickness or width	20
b. For boards not squared, not dressed	20
c. For veneers, sawn	50
d. For articles planed and wrought in such manner as to bring them from Class *c* 3 into Class *d*	15
e. In all other cases	7½

For timber and wood coming in on rafts and forwarded on under certificate 1, the Bundesrath may order the prescribed forms to be relaxed.

For millers' wares a relaxation will be conceded so that on exportation the duty paid on the original foreign grain shall be returned in proportion to the percentage of foreign grain used in the manufacture of such wares. The entry of such wares in a customs warehouse with official custody shall be assimilated to exportation. In regard to fixing the proportions of cereal to flour as above mentioned, the Bundesrath will establish them. Foreign cereals cleared by the administration for mills and those deposited in places declared to the fiscal agents as intended for the storage of such cereals may not be sold in their natural state except with permission of the administration. Every infraction of this restriction shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 1,000 marks.

3*a*. To the owners of oil mills a relaxation will be conceded for their products exported, so that on exportation the import duty paid on the oleaginous fruits named in No. 9*d* α of the tariff shall be returned in proportion to the foreign fruits imported to the mill. The said products stored in a customs warehouse with official custody shall be assimilated to exportation. The Bundesrath will establish the proportions of fruits to oil. Foreign oleaginous fruits cleared by the customs for mills, and those deposited in places declared to the fiscal agents as intended for the storage of such fruits, may not be sold in their natural state except with the permission of the administration. Every infraction shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 1,000 marks.

4. The further provisions, and especially the conditions to be imposed upon owners of depots, will be determined by the Bundesrath.

The Bundesrath, in its session of June 25, 1896, ordered as follows:

1. The superior financial district administrations are authorized, subject to the repeal of this favor at any time and to the application of such measures of control as may be deemed necessary, to release from the payment of import duties manufactures of cocoa preparations or products containing sugar and intended for export, made in closed premises under customs control and constantly under their official surveillance. This exemption is granted on condition that the manufactured products be exported, and shall apply to the following goods for the quantities proved to have been employed in such manufacture:

Cocoa in the bean (No. 25 *m* 3 of the customs tariff).
Cocoa butter (No. 25 *m* 5).
Essential oils not manufactured in the country (No. 5 *a* 2).
Arrack and rum (No. 25 *b* 2).
Southern fruits (No. 25 *h*).
Ginger, vanilla, and cinnamon (No. 25 *i*).
Honey (No. 25 *l*).
Peel of southern fruits and unripe oranges (No. 25 *p* 2).
Tea (No. 25 *w*).

The exemption from duty shall take place on the arrival of the aforesaid goods at the factory premises locked under customs control, provided always that for any quantities found short on taking the inventory the duties may be levied.

German Import Duties.

Money, weights, and measures.—The monetary unit of Germany is the reichsmark (of 100 pfennigs) = 23.8 cents. For weights and measures Germany has adopted the metrical system.

Notes.—(1) The duty, unless otherwise stipulated, is per 100 kilograms; (2) the tare allowances established by the Bundesrath have been specified in each number. The same give the percentage to be deducted from the gross weight in order to obtain the net weight. The following abbreviations have been adopted: B. = barrel or cask; D. = double cask; C. = case; Bs. = basket; Bl. = bale; S. = sack.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 1.—*Waste.*		
a. Scraps from iron manufacture (scales, filings), from sheet iron, tinned or zincked; from glassworks, also cullet and pieces of pottery; refuse from the manufacture of wax (with the exception of wax parings); lye from soap manufactories; glue stock from tanneries; old pieces of leather, and other leather parings only fit for raw materials, for manufactures	Free.	*Dollars.* .....
b. Blood of slaughtered animals, liquid or dry; tendons; residues of pressed grapes, and of malt; residues from distilleries; chaff, bran, malt dust, coal ashes, animal and other manures, such as lye ashes, slack lime, residues of bone black, bone of all kinds, etc	Free.	.....
Note to *b*: Chemical manures and salts for manures which by their nature are subject to duty may be imported free of duty by special permission. Salts for manures shall, however, only enjoy this exemption when the employment thereof is properly controlled.		
c. Rags of all kinds, waste paper, old printed paper, and old manuscripts, old fishing nets, old cordage, and lint	Free.	.....
Note: Wastes not specially mentioned are dutiable according to the raw materials from which they originate.		
No. 2.—*Cotton and cotton goods.*		
a. Cotton, raw, carded, combed, dyed	Free.	.....
b. Cotton wadding	1.50	0.357
c. Cotton yarn, unmixed or mixed with linen, silk, wool, or other vegetable or animal textile materials:		
1. Single twist, raw—		
α. Up to No. 17 English, inclusive	12.00	2.856
β. Above No. 17 to No. 45 English	18.00	4.284
γ. Above No. 45 to No. 60 English	24.00	5.712
δ. Above No. 60 to No. 79 English	30.00	7.14
Conventional duty	24.00	5.712
ϵ. Above No. 79 English	36.00	8.568
Conventional duty	24.00	5.712
Tare No. 2 *c* 1: C. 15, B. 13, Bs. 13, Bl. 3.		
2. Of two ends, raw—		
α. Up to No. 11 English, inclusive	15.00	3.57
β. Above No. 17 to No. 45 English	21.00	4.998
γ. Above No. 45 to No. 60 English	27.00	6.426
δ. Above No. 60 to No. 79 English	33.00	7.854
ϵ. Above No. 79 English	39.00	9.282
Tare for No. 2 *c* 2: B. and C. 14, Bs. 13, Bl. 3.		

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 2.—*Cotton and cotton goods*—Continued.		
c. Cotton yarn, unmixed or mixed with linen, silk, wool, or other vegetable or animal textile materials—Continued.		*Dollars.*
3. Of one or two ends, bleached or dyed—		
α. Up to No. 17 English, inclusive	24.00	5.712
β. Above No. 17 to No. 45 English	30.00	7.14
γ. Above No. 45 to No. 60 English	36.00	8.568
δ. Above No. 60 to No. 79 English	42.00	9.996
ε. Above No. 79 English	48.00	10.948
Tare for No. 2 *c* 3: B. and C. 18, Bs. 13, Bl. 3.		
4. Of three ends or more, bleached and cable twist, raw, bleached or dyed	48.00	10.948
With three ends and more, single twist, raw (embroidering yarn), with special permission (conventional duty)	36.00	8.568
Tare: C. and B. of hard wood, 18; C. of soft wood 16; Bs. 13; Bl. 3. For yarn of three ends and more, on wooden bobbins: C., when more than 200 kilograms, 14.		
5. Of two ends, cable twist, raw, bleached or dyed, also cotton thread of all kinds, prepared for retail sale	70.00	16.66
Tare: B. 18, C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 3. For cotton thread of all kinds, prepared for retail sale on bobbins: C. of more than 200 kilograms, 13.		
6. Wicks, not woven	24.00	5.712
Tare: B. and C. 18, Bs. 13, Bl. 7.		
d. Tissues of cotton, pure, or combined with metallic threads, without admixture of silk, wool, or other animal hair mentioned in No. 41:		
1. Unbleached close-woven tissues (manufactured from unbleached yarn), except cut velvet, also tulle, unbleached, not figured	80.00	19.04
Bed covers of cotton, unbleached, close woven, shaggy, seamed, or with woven cotton fringes, with indications where to be cut off (conventional duty)	60.00	14.28
Felts, unbleached (coverings for cylinders, drying felts, etc., endless, shaggy), of cotton, for the manufacture of wood or straw pulp, of cellulose and of paper (conventional duty)	65.00	15.47
2. Bleached close-woven tissues, even sized, with the exception of cut velvets	100.00	23.80
Bed covers of cotton, bleached, close woven, shaggy, seamed, or with woven cotton fringes, with indications were to be cut off (conventional duty)	80.00	19.04
3. All close-woven tissues, not mentioned in Nos. 1, 2, and 6; unbleached tissues (manufactured of unbleached yarn), open tissues, with the exception of window curtains, when not coming under section 1; hosiery, trimmings, and buttons; also twists combined with metallic threads	120.00	28.56
Bed covers of cotton, dyed, close woven, shaggy, seamed, or with woven cotton fringes, with indications where to cut off (conventional duty)	90.00	21.42
Hosiery of cotton (conventional duty)	95.00	22.61
4. Tissues for curtains, bleached and sized	230.00	54.74
5. All transparent tissues, such as jaconet, muslin, tulle, marly, gauze, provided they do not come under Nos. 1, 3, and 4	200.00	47.60
Flat-stitch embroidered tissues, woven with bleached cotton yarn, raw, when imported through special custom-houses (conventional duty)	120.00	28.56
Flat-stitch embroidered tissues, bleached, dyed, etc., when imported through special custom-houses (conventional duty)	150.00	35.70
Tulle (conventional duty)	150.00	35.70
6. Lace and embroideries	350.00	83.30
Embroideries (conventional duty)	275.00	65.45
Tare for No. 2 *d:* B. and C. 14; Bl. with iron hoops, 3; without iron hoops, 4; for dyed close-woven tissues, C. 14; cloth for architects on wooden rollers, 15.		
Notes to *d:*		
1. Fishing nets, new	3.00	.714
2. Coarse tissues made from cotton waste, in pieces not exceeding 50 centimeters in length or width—and not exceeding 60 centimeters in length or width when proceeding from treaty countries—having the appearance of gray packing cloth and intended for press cloth, dishcloths, etc., also combined with other textile materials or with isolated dyed threads	10.00	2.38
Conventional duty	7.50	1.785
Tare to note 2 of No. 2 *d:* C. 13, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
3. Emery cloth	6.00	1.428
No. 3.—*Lead, and manufactures of lead, even alloyed with antimony, zinc, or tin.*		
a. Lead, crude, in scrap; litharge of lead, silver, or gold	Free.	.....
b. Lead, rolled; printing type	3.00	.714
c. Common manufactures of lead, even combined with wood, iron, zinc, or tin, neither polished nor varnished, and wire	6.00	1.428
d. Fine manufactures of lead, varnished or not; the same manufactures combined with other materials, provided that such wares are not mentioned in No. 20	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 3 *d:* B. and C. 20, Bs. 13.		
No. 4.—*Brush and sieve manufactures.*		
a. Common wares:		
1. Brushes and brooms of bast, straw, reeds, grass, roots, rushes, etc., combined or not with wood or iron, neither polished nor lacquered.	4.00	.952
Brooms of bast, straw, reeds, grass, roots, rushes, etc., combined or not with wood or iron, neither polished nor lacquered (conventional duty)	8.00	1.904
2. Other, not mentioned, combined or not with wood or iron, neither polished nor lacquered	8.00	1.904
Tare to No: 4 *a* 2: B. and C. 16, and Bl. 6.		
b. Fine wares, even combined with other materials, provided that such wares are not mentioned in No. 20	24.00	5.712
Tare: B. and C. 20.		
No. 5.—*Drugs, pharmaceutical products, and dyeing materials.*		
1. Ethers of all kinds, with the exception of sulphuric ether:		
α. In barrels	125.00	29.75
β. In bottles, jars, or other receptacles	180.00	42.84
a. Sulphuric ether, chloroform, collodion, volatile oils, with the exception of those mentioned in letters *c* and *m;* essences, extracts, and dyes manufactured with alcoholic or volatile waters and employed in industry or medicine; varnishes of all kinds, with the exception of oil varnishes; colors for painters, body colors and pastels; drawing chalk, india ink; paint boxes, oil and water colors; lead pencils, red and colored pencils	20.00	4.76
Graphite in tablets, dies, etc., compressed and with divisions (conventional duty)	2.00	.476
Tare to No. 5 *a:* If the goods are subject to a duty of 20 marks, C. 16, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
b. Ultramarine	15.00	3.57
Tare: C. 15, B. 9.		
c. Juniper and rosemary oil	12.00	2.856
Tare: C. 16, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
d. Matches, wax or wooden	10.00	2.38
Tare: C. 20.		
e. Oxalic acid, salt of oxalic acid; cyanide of potassium, yellow, white, and red	8.00	1.904
Tare: C. 16, Bs. 9, Bl. 1.		
f. Oil varnishes	6.00	1.428
g. Caustic soda and caustic potash	4.00	.952
h. Alum, white of baryta, printers' ink, chloride of lime, dyewood extracts, gelatin, putty, glue, lampblack, shoe blacking, sealing wax, ink, and ink powder, carriage grease, inflammable and explosive substances, with the exception of wooden or wax matches	3.00	.714
i. Calcined soda; bicarbonate of soda	2.50	.595
k. Soda, raw, natural or artificial; crystallized soda; potash	1.50	.357
l. Soluble glass	1.00	.238

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 5.—*Drugs, pharmaceutical products, and dyeing materials*—Continued.		
m. Raw products and chemical manufactures employed in industry and medicine, especially drugs, pharmaceutical products and colors, provided that they are not mentioned in any other letter of this number or in any other number of the tariff; benzine and other similar light tar oils; turpentine oil; rosin oil; animal oil; mineral waters, natural and artificial, including the bottles and jars; wafers, condensed juices; gunpowder; lees of wine, dried or moist	Free.	*Dollars.* .....
n Preparations of strontia	2.00	.476
Chalk, washed	.30	.071
No. 6.—*Iron and its manufactures.*		
a. Coarse iron of all kinds; scrap iron of all kinds not mentioned in No. 1	1.00	.238
b. Iron for the purpose of being wrought (iron and steel capable of being welded, iron and steel in pigs and ingots), in bars, including shaped iron, tires, plowshares, angle and corner iron, rails, fish plates, chairs, and sleepers for railways	2.50	.595
Iron in bars not exceeding 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) in length, for remelting (conventional duty)	1.50	.357
Note to *b*. Blooms and ingots, still containing slags; rails in the rough	1.50	.357
c. Plates and sheets of wrought iron:		
1. Rough	3.00	.714
2. Polished, varnished, lacquered, coated with copper, tin (tin plate), zinc, or lead	5.00	1.19
d. Wire, coated with copper, zinc, tin, lead, polished or varnished	3.00	.714
Note to *b* and *d*: Wrought-iron bars or wire for the manufacture of cards, by permission and under the control of the Administration	.50	.119
e. Ironware:		
1. Quite coarse—		
α. Of cast iron	2.50	.595
Note to *c* 1 *α*: Cast-iron pipes, rough (including joints and shaped pieces), imported from treaty countries, even if coated with a layer of tar, or filed at some parts, shall be dutiable according to this subdivision.		
β. Of roughly wrought iron, as unfinished parts of machines, carriages, bridges, and parts of bridges, anchors, chains, and wire ropes; axles, tires, and wheels of railway carriages and trucks; buffers, cannon tubes, anvils, vises, windlasses, capstans or jacks, cramp hooks, sledge hammers, springs, skids, tongs, and horseshoes	3.00	.714
Railway axles, tires, and wheels (conventional duty)	2.50	.595
γ. Rolled and drawn wrought-iron tubes	5.00	1.19
2. Coarse:		
α. Not otherwise mentioned, combined or not with wood	6.00	1.428
β. Ground, varnished, coated with copper, zinc, tin or enamel, but not polished or lacquered; also skates, hammers, axes, choppers, common locks, common knives, scythes, sickles, currycombs, tower clocks, screw-drivers, squares, wood screws, lock screws, screws of iron wire, stamped keys, manure and hay forks	10.00	2.38
Kitchen utensils, coarse, enameled (conventional duty)	7.50	1.785
Tare to No. 6 *e* 2 *β*: B. and C. 10, Bs. 6, Bl. 4. For bolts, wood screws, nails and locks: B. and C. 8.		
γ. Hand files, sword blades, planing irons, chisels, tailors' and drapers' scissors, pruning shears, shears for tin plate, saws, wimbles, stocks and dies, knives for machines and for paper, as well as similar tools	15.00	3.57
Tare to No. 6 *e* 2 *γ*: B. and C. 10, Bs. 6, Bl. 4.		
Note to *e* 2: Chains and cables for the towage and warpage of vessels	Free.	.....
3. Fine:		
α. Of fine cast iron, light ornaments, polished cast iron, artistic castings, malleable cast iron.		
β. Of wrought iron, polished or lacquered; cutlery, scissors, knitting and crochet needles, swordmakers' wares, wrenches of nickeled iron, etc.		
All these articles, if they are not otherwise mentioned, even if they are combined with wood and other materials, unless they are classed, on account of such combination, under No. 20	24.00	5.712
γ. Sewing needles, pens of steel or other common metals; movements of clocks, other than tower clocks and watches, as well as fittings of common metals for clocks and watches, firearms of all kinds	60.00	14.28
Springs, hammers, and barrels for guns, of common iron or steel—		
Not polished (conventional duty)	6.00	1.428
Polished (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Fine, polished, lacquered (conventional duty)	24.00	5.712
Locks for guns (conventional duty)	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 6 *e* 3: Provided that these articles do not pay 6 marks: B. and C. 13, Bs. 6: Bl. 4, C. 8.		
No. 7.—*Earths, ores, precious metals, asbestus, and articles of asbestus.*		
a. Earths and mineral substances, raw, even calcined, washed or ground, as well as ores, even prepared but not specially classed; precious metals, coined, in bars, or broken pieces; asbestus fibers, even cleaned, asbestus cement, liquid asbestus	Free.	.....
b. Cardboard and paper of asbestus, in sheets or rolls, and plates of asbestus:		
1. Not molded	10.00	2.38
2. Molded, even perforated	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 7 *b*: C. 14, Bs. 9, Bl. 6; bales of cardboard with wooden framework at the ends, and tied up with rope, 6.		
c. Asbestus yarn; laces, ribbons, string, straps and cordage of asbestus, even mixed with other textile materials	24.00	5.712
d. Tissues of asbestus, even mixed with other textile materials	40.00	9.52
e. Articles of asbestus not otherwise mentioned, even combined with other materials, such articles not entering in No. 20	60.00	14.28
Tare to No. 7 *c*, *d*, and *e*: C. 16, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
No. 8.—*Flax and other textile vegetable materials, with the exception of cotton.*		
Raw, retted, heckled, and waste of such materials	Free.	.....
No. 9.—*Cereals and other agricultural products.*		
a. Wheat	5.00	1.19
Conventional duty	3.50	.833
b. *α*. Rye	5.00	1.19
Conventional duty	3.50	.833
β. Oats	4.00	.952
Conventional duty	2.80	.666
γ. Buckwheat	2.00	.476
δ. Pulse	2.00	.476
Conventional duty	1.50	.357
ε. Other cereals not specially mentioned	1.00	.238
c. Barley	2.25	.535
Conventional duty	2.00	.476
d. *α*. Colza, turnip, poppy, sesame, earth nuts, and other oleaginous seeds not elsewhere mentioned	2.00	.476
β. Linseed, cotton seed, castor seed, palm seed, and copra	Free.	.....
e. Maize and dari	2.00	.476
Maize (conventional duty)	1.60	.38
f. Malt (barley and oat)	4.00	.952
Malt, barley (conventional duty)	3.60	.856
g. Anise, coriander, fennel, and caraway seeds	3.00	.714

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 9.—*Cereals and other agricultural products*—Continued.		
		Dollars.
h. Grapes, fresh	15.00	3.57
Fresh table grapes (conventional duty)	4.00	.952
Fresh table grapes forwarded by post in packets weighing 5 kilograms (gross) and less	Free.	.....
Other fresh grapes (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Other fresh grapes for making wine, pressed in casks or tank wagons, even if in a state of fermentation, provided that the material contains all the parts composing the fruit, such as stalks, seeds, and skins (conventional duty)	4.00	.952
Tare for fresh grapes, provided that such grapes are subject to the duty of 15 or 10 marks per 100 kilograms: C. and B. 16; C. and B. when packed in sawdust or cork dust and the like, 20; B. and C. when incomplete, i. e., cases with interspaces (crates) or holes, with covering of tissues, etc., 11; baskets with covers, 8, without covers, 6.		
i. Chicory and beet roots, dried (gedarrt)	1.00	.238
Chicory, dried (gedarrt) (conventional duty)	.80	.19
k. Agricultural products not otherwise mentioned	Free.	.....
No. 10.—*Glass and glassware.*		
a. Common hollow glass, green or of other natural colors, neither molded, cut, nor ground, covered or not with osiers, rushes, straw, or reeds, common; glass in the lump; optical glass, rough (flint glass, crown glass); rough sheets of ribbed glass; glass for skylights; enamel and glazing in the lump; glass tubes and rods, without distinction of color, for the manufacture of beads and artistic articles	3.00	.714
b. White, hollow glass, plain, neither cut, ground, nor molded, but with cut or ground stoppers, bottoms, or rims ..... gross weight	8.00	1.904
c. Window and plate glass, of a natural color (green, white, or half white), plain, not ground: When the height and breadth together does not exceed—		
1. 120 centimeters	6.00	1.428
2. From 120 to 200 centimeters ..... gross weight	8.00	1.904
3. More than 200 centimeters ..... do	10.00	2.38
d. 1. Mirror glass, rough, not ground	3.00	.714
2. Plate, window, and mirror glass, ground, polished, with designs, frosted, colored, or silvered, of all kinds ..... gross weight	24.00	5.712
Bull's-eye glass (conventional duty) ..... do	12.00	2.856
e. Pendants of chandeliers, buttons, even colored; massive white glass, not elsewhere mentioned; molded, pressed, cut, ground, polished, corroded, and engraved or figured glass, provided that it is not included in letters *d* or *f*	24.00	5.712
Conventional duty	12.00	2.856
Tare for pendants and buttons: B. and C. 22, Bs. 13; for molded, pressed, cut, ground, and engraved glass, B. and C. 40, Bs. 13; for cut and massive white glass, Bs. 13, B. and C. 40; spectacle glasses, unmounted, of white glass, 17.		
Note to *e:* Small glass plates, pearls, bugles, and drops of glass, even colored	4.00	.952
Conventional duty	2.00	.476
f. Colored glass other than that mentioned in letters *a*, *d*, and *e;* painted or gilt (silvered) glass; imitation precious stones, not set; glass and enamel wares combined with other materials, provided that they can not be classed in No. 20	30.00	7.14
1. Colored glass other than that mentioned in letters *a*, *d*, and *e;* molded, cut, polished, ground, engraved by means of acids, with designs (conventional duty)	15.00	3.57
2. Small glass plates, pearls, enamel drops and buttons (with or without eyelets), painted, gilt, or silvered (conventional duty)	15.00	3.57
3. Other glass, colored or gilt (silvered), imitation precious stones, not set (conventional duty)	20.00	4.76
4. Articles of glass or enamel, combined with other materials, provided that they can not be classed in No. 20 (conventional duty)	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 10 *f:* B. and C. 40, Bs. 13; for artificial pearls (glass enamel) colored, gilt, or silvered: C. 19.		
Note to *f:* Opal and alabaster glass, plain, neither ground, polished, colored, nor molded, or with only the stoppers, bottoms, and rims polished or ground	10.00	2.38
Tare to note to No. 10 *f:* B. and C. 50, Bs. 13.		
No. 11.—*Human hair, horsehair, and articles made therewith; feathers and bristles.*		
a. Horsehair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, even in tresses or spun; bristles; oil bags or horsehair; bed feathers, not cleaned	Free.	.....
b. Plaits of horsehair, tissues of horsehair, even when combined with other textile materials, provided that either the warp or weft be wholly composed of horsehair	48.00	11.424
Tare to No. 11 *b:* C. 20, Bl. 7.		
c. Human hair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, even in tresses or spun	100.00	23.80
Tare to No. 11 *c:* B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 9.		
d. Wigs and other articles of hair or imitation hair	200.00	47.60
Tare to No. 11 *d:* B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 9.		
e. Quills for writing, rough; raw feathers for ornament not comprised in letter *g*	3.00	.714
f. Quills for writing, prepared; bed feathers, cleaned and prepared	6.00	1.428
Bed feathers, cleaned and prepared (conventional)	Free.	.....
g. Prepared ornamental feathers	900.00	214.20
Tare to No. 11 *g:* C. 20, Bs. 11, Bl. 9.		
No. 12.—*Hides and skins.*		
a. Raw (green, salted, treated with lime, and dried), for tanning, even without the hair	Free.	.....
b. Skins for furriers	Free.	.....
No. 13.—*Wood and other vegetable and animal materials for carving, and wares made therewith.*		
a. Firewood; wood for paste used in the manufacture of cellulose, not exceeding 1 meter in length or 18 centimeters in width at the thinnest end; twigs, and brooms of twigs; charcoal; cork in planks or cubes; bricks of tan waste (for fuel); carving materials, vegetable or animal, not specially mentioned	Free.	.....
b. Bark and tan bark	.50	.119
Conventional	Free.	.....
c. Wood for building and industrial purposes:		
1. Rough or simply cut in lengths with the ax or saw, or rough-hewn, even when the hard wood is exposed by longitudinal cuts, with or without the bark; staves of oak 100 kilograms 20 pfennige; or per cubic meter	1.20	.285
Note to *c* 1: Under right of suppression, or of local modification on account of abuse:		
a. Wood for industries of the frontier zone, conveyed by draft animals, provided that such wood proceeds direct from forests and be not conveyed to a place of shipment or a railway station; this privilege is, however, restricted to the industries established within the frontier zone on July 1, 1885, and to the average importation of such wood from abroad during the three years preceding October 1, 1885; this privilege shall remain in force until July 1, 1901	Free.	.....
b. Building and other wood for domestic needs and industrial purposes of the inhabitants of the frontier zone, on condition that it be imported by pack or draft animals, and conformably to the dispositions to be prescribed by the Bundesrath	Free.	.....
2. Wood dressed in its length with the ax, and hewn or divided in a manner other than mentioned in *c* 1; staves not entering in *c* 1; unpeeled osier for basket work and hoop wood; hubs, fellies, and spokes for wheels, per cubic meter	.40	.0952
Note to *c* 1 and 2: Wood for industrial purposes, box, cedar, coeus (a greenish wood for the manufacture of pipes, etc.), ebony, or mahogany, 100 kilograms, 10 pfennige; or per cubic meter	.60	.142
3. Sawn in lengths; planks not planed; sawn squared timber, and wood sawn or cut into other shapes, 100 kilograms, 1 mark; or per cubic meter	6.00	1.428
Conventional duty, 100 kilograms, 80 pfennige; or per cubic meter	4.80	1.142
Note to *c* 2 and 3:		
1. Cedar, cut	.25	.059
2. Briar, in pieces, cut	Free.	.....

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 13.—*Wood and other vegetable and animal materials for carving, and wares made therewith*—Continued.		
d. Coopers', turners', and carpenters' wares, rough, common, not painted; wheelwrights' and other wares, simply planed, with the exception of furniture of hard wood, or veneered furniture; peeled osiers, coarse basket wares, neither painted, stained, lacquered, polished, nor varnished; horn in sheets, and rough bone simply cut into plates; rattans, stained or split	3.00	*Dollars.* 0.714
Plaits of shavings, not painted (conventional duty)	1.00	.238
Horn in sheets, and rough bone in plates, simply cut (conventional duty)	1.50	.357
e. Cut veneers: parquetry, unglued, not stained	6.00	1.428
Conventional duty	5.00	1.19
f. Furniture, and parts thereof, of wood, not comprised under *d* and *g*, even combined in part with common metals, leather, glass, stone (with the exception of precious or demiprecious stones), stoneware, faïence, or porcelain; other carpenters', turners', and coopers' wares; wheelwrights' wares, and large basket wares, painted, stained, lacquered, polished, varnished, or combined in part with the materials mentioned above; parquetry glued together, veneered, not inlaid; coarse wares of cork (bands and cubes of cork); common toys, not painted; whalebone, in strips	10.00	2.38
Tare: B. and C. 16, Bl. 6.		
Bobbins of wood, painted (conventional duty)	5.00	1.19
g. Fine wooden wares (inlaid or carved), fine basket work, corks, cork soles, carved cork, as well as wares of all substances capable of being carved, animal or vegetable, not included under letters *d*, *e*, *f*, and *h*, with the exception of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, or black or colored jet, combined or not with other materials, provided such wares are not mentioned in No. 20; bronzed wood	30.00	7.14
Plaits of shavings, painted; furniture of bent wood with molded and ornamented parts; and parts of furniture, molded and ornamented (such as chairs, etc.) (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Moldings and frames, bronzed, gilt, or silvered; wooden toys, with the exception of those mentioned in letter *f*, even if combined with other materials, provided that they are not, for this reason, classed in No. 20 (conventional duty)	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 18 *g*: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 0, and for cork stoppers Bl. 5.		
Notes to *g*:		
1. Buffalo and other horns, in sticks, smoothed, polished, or otherwise worked	40.00	9.52
Tare: B. 20, C. 10, Bs. 13, Bl. 9.		
2. Buttons of horn, molded	100.00	23.80
Conventional duty	30.00	7.14
Tare: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 9.		
h. Upholstered furniture of all kinds:		
1. Uncovered	30.00	7.14
2. Covered	40.00	9.52
Tare to No. 13 *h*: B. and C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
No. 14.—*Hops*.....gross weight	20.00	4.76
Hops and flour of hops (lupuline) (conventional duty)	14.00	3.332
No. 15.—*Instruments, machines, carriages, and vessels.*		
a. Instruments, irrespective of the material of which composed:		
1. Musical instruments	30.00	7.14
Musical instruments, church organs, with the exception of pianos, harmoniums, and other keyboard instruments (conventional duty)	20.00	4.76
Tare to No. 15 *a* 1; B. and C. 23; Bl. 9.		
2. Astronomical, surgical, optical, mathematical, chemical (for laboratories), and physical instruments	Free.	.....
b. Machines:		
1. Locomotives and portable engines	8.00	1.904
2. Other machines, according to the preponderating material:		
α. Of wood	3.00	.714
β. Of cast iron	3.00	.714
γ. Of wrought iron	5.00	1.19
δ. Of other common metals	8.00	1.904
Tare to No. 15 *b* 2 *δ*: B. and C. 13; Bs. 6, Bl. 4.		
Note to *b* 1 and 2: Marine engines and boilers	Free.	.....
Note to *b* 2 *β* and *γ* (applicable to treaty countries): Machinery for flour mills, electric machinery, cotton-spinning machinery, weaving machinery, steam engines, steam boilers, machinery for the manufacture of wood and paper pulp, machine tools, turbines, gearings, machines for working wool, pumps, ventilators, blowing machines, sets of rollers, steam hammers, shears and punches, cranes, hoisting machinery. When any of the above-mentioned machines, chiefly composed of cast or wrought iron, are imported in detached parts from a treaty country, all the detached parts being cleared at the same time, such parts shall be dutiable according to the preponderating material of the complete machine.		
3. Cards and card mountings	36.00	8.568
Cards (carding machines, also detached parts of such machines with card mountings), weighing at least 200 kilograms net (conventional duty)	18.00	4.284
Tare to No. 15 *b* 3: B. and C. 13, Bs. 6, Bl. 4.		
c. Carriages and sleighs:		
1. Railway carriages—		
α. Neither upholstered nor with leather work.....ad valorem	6 p.c.	.....
β. Other.....do	10 p.c.	.....
2. Other carriages and sleighs, upholstered or lined with leather.....each	150.00	35.70
d. River and seagoing vessels, including ordinary fittings; anchors, anchor and other chains, as well as engines and boilers	Free.	.....
Note: All removable articles not forming part of the ordinary fittings of the vessel are dutiable according to their classification in the tariff.		
No. 16.—*Calendars*	Free.	.....
No. 17.—*Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and articles made therewith.*		
a. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or refined, hardened caoutchouc (vulcanized and ebonite), even polished, or with impressed designs, in sheets of uneven surface, bars, tubes, etc	Free.	.....
b. Threads of caoutchouc not combined with other materials, or with a slight covering of unbleached and undyed cotton, linen, or woolen yarn, in such manner as to be recognizable without being stretched; caoutchouc in plates; dissolved caoutchouc	3.00	.714
c. Common wares of soft caoutchouc, neither lacquered, dyed, nor printed; wares of hardened caoutchouc; all these wares even combined with other materials, provided that such wares are not classed in No. 20; caoutchouc threads covered with yarn	40.00	9.52
Tare to No. 17 *c*: B. and C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
d. Fine wares of soft caoutchouc, lacquered, dyed, printed, or with impressed designs, even combined with other materials, provided that they are not classed in No. 20	60.00	14.28
Tare: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
e. Tissues of all kinds, covered or saturated with caoutchouc or with insertions of caoutchouc, or with gummed threads of caoutchouc; tissues of threads of caoutchouc combined with other textile materials; hosiery and trimmings combined with caoutchouc threads	90.00	21.42
Tare: C. 13, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
Notes to *e*.		
1. Caoutchouc print cloths for manufactories, and card leathers, artificial, for card factories, by special permission and under control	Free.	.....
2. Hempen hose, transmission belts, and carriage covers of coarse stuffs combined with caoutchouc	24.00	5.712
Tare: B. and C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 18.—*Clothing and underlinen, made up; articles of fashion.*		
		Dollars.
a. Of silk or floss silk, combined or not with metallic threads; clothing, embroidered or trimmed with lace	1,200.00	285.60
b. Of half silk	675.00	160.65
c. Other not mentioned in letters *d* and *e*	300.00	71.40
Tare to No. 18 *a*, *b*, and *c:* C. 20, Bs. 11, Bl. 9.		
d. Of tissues coated or saturated with caoutchouc, or of tissues of caoutchouc threads combined with other textile materials	130.00	30.94
e. Underlinen, of linen or cotton	150.00	35.70
Tare to No. 18 *d* and *e:* C. 13, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
f. Hats:		
1. Silk, for men, trimmed or not	300.00	71.40
2, Felt, for men, trimmed or not	180.00	42.84
Tare to No. 18 *f*, 1 and 2: C. 20, Bs. 11, Bl. 9.		
3. Ladies' hats, trimmed, each	1.00	.238
Ladies' hats of felt, trimmed (conventional duty), do	.80	.19
4. Hats not specially mentioned, trimmed or not, do	.20	.047
g. Artificial flowers, finished, of tissues or hosiery, combined or not with other materials; parts of artificial flowers, i. e., leaves, stalks, etc., not made up; lamp shades of flowers	900.00	214.20
Tare: C. 20, Bs. 11, Bl. 9.		
No. 19.—*Copper and other common metals not specially mentioned, alloys of such metals, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Copper, crude, or scrap; copper or base coin	Free.	.....
b. Hammered or rolled in bars, sheets, or plates; wire and telegraph cables	12.00	2.856
Aluminum, rolled (conventional duty)	9.00	2.142
Telegraph cables (conventional duty)	8.00	1.904
Tare to No. 19 *b:* B. 13, Bs. 6, Bl. 4; for unplated brass sheets; C. 8; for unplated brass wire; C. above 50 kilograms, 9; B. above 50 kilograms, 7.		
c. Sheets and wire, plated	28.00	6.664
Tare: B. 13, Bs. 6, Bl. 4.		
d. Wares, viz:		
1. Coppersmith's coarse wares, of copper and brass, even combined with wood or iron, neither polished nor lacquered; tubes of sheet brass and wire gauze	18.00	4.284
2. Other, not comprised in No. 19 *d* 3, or not entering in No. 20 on account of their combination with other materials	30.00	7.14
3. Of aluminum and nickel; fine, particularly articles of luxury, of alfenide, Britannia metal, bronze, argentan, tombac, and other similar alloys; wares of brass, fine, varnished, also combined with other materials, provided that none of such wares are comprised in No. 20	60.00	14.23
Tare to No. 19 *d:* B. 13, Bs. 6, Bl. 4.		
No. 20.—*Fine, fancy, and small wares, watchmakers' wares, etc.*		
a. Wares, composed wholly or in part of precious metals, fine pearls, coral, or precious stones; gold and silver leaf	600.00	142.80
Gold, rolled, of a thickness of at least 1 millimeter (conventional duty)	100.00	23.80
Gold wire of at least 2 millimeters in diameter (conventional duty)	100.00	23.80
Coral and pearls, threaded on string or thread to facilitate packing and forwarding (conventional duty)	60.00	14.28
Tare: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 9.		
b. 1. Wares composed wholly or in part of amber, celluloid, ivory, black or colored jet, lava, meerschaum, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise shell; sets of teeth with pins and tubes of platinum or other precious metals	200.00	47.60
2. Wares of base metals, more or less gilt or silvered or plated with gold or silver; fine, fancy, and small wares (ornamental and toilet articles for men and women, bric-a-brac, etc.), composed wholly or in part of aluminum; the same articles of other base metals, but of fine manufacture and more or less nickeled, or varnished, or combined with semiprecious or imitation fine stones, alabaster, enamel, with carving, vitrifications, cameos; ornamentations of cast metal, and the like	175.00	41.65
3. Table and other clocks, including ships' chronometers; fans of all kinds; wares of wax, fine and embossed	200.00	47.60
Note to *b* 1: Pieces of ivory and mother-of-pearl, half prepared for the articles mentioned in No. 20 *b* 1	30.00	7.14
Note to *b* 1 and 2: Ornamental articles for both sexes, of nonprecious metals, gilt or silvered, combined in large measure with glass, including imitation precious stones, imitation cameos, as well as articles for the same purpose, including toilet articles and bric-a-brac of base metals, more or less gilt or silvered, combined in a certain proportion with glass, including imitations of precious stones and cameos (conventional duty)	100.00	23.80
Tare to No. 20 *b* and to the notes thereto: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 9; for buttons of mother-of-pearl on cardboard, without other interior wrappers, even packed in packages of paper: C. 13; for pieces of mother-of-pearl, roughly shaped for the manufacture of the articles mentioned in No. 20 *b* 1: C. 13.		
c. 1. Imitation gold and silver leaf:		
2. Spectacles and opera glasses; imitation pearls; umbrellas and parasols;		
3. Manufactures not specially classed of tissues of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or other animal hair, combined with carving materials, vegetable or animal, common metals, glass, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, leather, leather cloth, paper, pasteboard, stones, straw, or faïence; plain lamp shades	120.00	28.56
Tare: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 9.		
d. Watches, movements, and cases:		
1. Watches, with gold cases, each	3.00	.714
Conventional duty, do	.80	.19
2. Watches, with silver cases, even gilt, or with edges, rims, rings, and knobs gilt or plated; movements not fitted in the case, do	1.50	.357
Watches, with silver cases, even gilt, or with edges, rims, rings, or knobs gilt or plated (conventional duty), do	.60	.142
Movements not fitted in the case (conventional duty), do	.40	.095
3. Watches with cases of other metals, do	.50	.119
Conventional duty, do	.40	.095
4. Watch cases of gold, without movements, do	1.50	.357
Conventional duty, do	.40	.095
5. Other watch cases, without movements, do	.50	.119
Conventional duty, do	.40	.095
No. 21.—*Leather, and manufactures of leather.*		
a. Leather of all kinds, with the exception of that mentioned in letter *b*, not dyed; dyed Russian leather; parchment; boot legs	18.00	4.284
b. Sole leather; Brussels and Danish leather for gloves; cordovan and morocco leather; dyed leather, with the exception of that mentioned in letter *a;* patent leather	36.00	8.568
Sole leather; Brussels and Danish leather for gloves (conventional duty)	30.00	7.14
Tare to No. 21, *a* and *b;* B. and C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
Note to *b;* sheep and goat skins, half dressed or dressed, neither dyed nor otherwise prepared	3.00	.714
Goat skins, half dressed or dressed, neither dyed nor otherwise prepared (conventional duty)	1.00	.238
c. Shoemakers, saddlers, and trunkmakers' wares, coarse; other wares of undyed or merely blackened tanned leather, or of raw hides, all these wares combined or not with other materials, but not classed in No. 20	50.00	11.90
Transmission belts of leather (conventional duty)	45.00	10.71
Tare to No. 21 *c;* B. and C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
d. Fine wares of cordovan, morocco, Brussels or Danish leather, of chamois, of tawed, dyed, and patent leather, also of parchment, combined or not with other materials, such wares not coming under No. 20; fine boots and shoes of all kinds	70.00	16.66
Conventional duty	65.00	15.47
Note to *c* and *d:* Coarse shoemakers or trunkmakers' wares of gray packing cloth, sailcloth, unbleached cloth, unbleached canvas or ticking, or of common oilcloth, not printed, are dutiable as coarse wares of leather; the same wares of fine oilcloth, or of waxed muslin or taffetas, etc., are dutiable as fine wares of leather.		
e. Gloves	100.00	23.80
Tare to No. 21 *d* and *c:* B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	United States equivalent.
No. 22.—*Linen yarn, tissues and other manufactures of flax, including yarn, tissues, hosiery of flax or other vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton.*		
a. Yarn, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached; also the same yarn, twisted, of jute or manila hemp:		*Dollars.*
1. Up to No. 8 English	5.00	1.19
Yarn of jute, single and twisted, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, up to No. 8 English (conventional duty)	4.00	.952
2. Above No. 8 up to No. 20 English	6.00	1.428
Yarn of jute, single and twisted, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, above No. 8 up to No. 20 English (conventional duty)	5.00	1.19
3. Above No. 20 up to No. 35 English	9.00	2.142
4. Above No. 35 English	12.00	2.856
Tare to No. 22 *a* 3 and 4: C. 13, Bl. 2.		
Note to *a:* Coir (fiber of the outer husk of the cocoanut), twisted, in hanks, for the manufacture of covers and similar articles, on special permission and under control	Free.	.....
b. Yarn, dyed, printed, and bleached, and similar yarn twisted, of jute or manila hemp:		
1. Up to No. 20 English	12.00	2.856
2. Above No. 20 up to No. 35 English	15.00	3.57
3. Above No. 35 English	20.00	4.76
Tare to No. 22 *b:* C. 13, Bl. 2.		
c. Sewing thread, prepared for retail sale; twisted thread, not comprised in letters *a*, *b*, and *d*	36.00	8.568
d. Sewing thread, twisted, prepared for retail sale	70.00	16.66
Conventional duty	60.00	14.28
Tare to No. 22 *c* and *d:* C. 13, Bl. 6.		
e. Cordage:		
1. Ropes, cables, and cords, even bleached or tarred	10.00	2.38
2. Ropemakers' wares of all kinds, with the exception of those mentioned in *e* 1	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 22 *e:* C. 13, Bs. 9, Bl. 4.		
f. Tissues of linen, tickings, and drills, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached:		
1. Having in the warp and woof, per 4 square centimeters, up to 40 threads; carpets of manila hemp, coir, jute, or similar fibers, not dyed.	12.00	2.856
Packing cloth of jute or manila hemp, as well as of similar fibers (with the exception of flax), neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, having in the warp and woof, per 4 square centimeters, up to 40 threads (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
2. Having in the warp and woof, per 4 square centimeters, from 41 to 80 threads; carpets of manila hemp, coir, jute, and other similar fibers, dyed	24.00	5.712
3. Having in the warp and woof, per 4 square centimeters, from 81 to 120 threads	36.00	8.568
4. Having in the warp and woof, per 4 square centimeters, above 120 threads	60.00	14.28
Tare to No. 22 *f:* C. 13, Bl. 2.		
g. Tissues of linen, tickings, and drills, dyed, printed, or bleached; also woven with dyed, printed, or bleached yarn:		
Having in the warp and woof, per 4 square centimeters—		
1. Up to 120 threads	60.00	14.28
2. Above 120 threads	120.00	28.56
3. Damask of all kinds	150.00	35.70
Note to *f* and *g:* Table and bed linen; also towels made up of tissues not comprised in *g* 2 and 3; also blouses of the same tissues	60.00	14.28
Tare to No. 22 *g* and to the note to No. 22 *f* and *g:* C. 13, Bs. 9, Bl. 6.		
h. Ribbons, tapes, fringes, gauze, edgings, laces, hosiery; braids and other articles mixed with metal threads	100.00	23.80
i. Embroidery	150.00	35.70
Tare to No. 22 *h* and *i:* C. 18, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
k. Thread lace	800.00	190.40
Conventional duty	600.00	142.80
Tare: C. 23, Bl. 11.		
No. 23.—*Candles*	18.00	4.284
Tare: C. 16.		
No. 24.—*Works of art and literature.*		
a. Manuscripts and documents; books in all languages; engravings and prints (wood, copper, etc.); lithographs and photographs; geographical maps and charts; music	Free.	.....
b. Paintings and drawings; statues of marble and other stones; statues of metal, not smaller than life-size; medals	Free.	.....
No. 25.—*Colonial produce, spices, confectionery, and other comestibles.*		
a. Beer of all kinds, and mead	4.00	.952
b. Brandies of all kinds, arrack, rum, French brandy, and mixed brandies, in casks and bottles:		
1. Liqueurs	180.00	42.84
Tare: D. 11; in bottles; C. 24, Bs. 16.		
2. All other brandies:		
a. In casks	125.00	29.75
Tare: D. 11.		
β. In bottles, jars, or other recipients	180.00	42.84
Tare: C. 24, Bs. 16.		
c. Barm of all kinds, with the exception of wine yeast	65.00	15.47
Tare: C. 24, D. 11, Bs. 7, for pressed yeast; C. 15, B. 9.		
Note to *c:* Liquid beer yeast imported into Germany across the Austro-Bavarian frontier from Oberneuhaus to Melleck, across the Saxo-Bohemian frontier on the left shore of the Elbe, across the frontier separating Switzerland and Baden, near Oehningen and Höri, for the personal need of the inhabitants of these districts and in quantities not exceeding 15 kilograms per shipment	3.00	.714
d. 1. Vinegar of all kinds, in casks	8.00	1.904
2. Vinegar in bottles and jars	48.00	11.424
Tare to No. 25, *d* 2: C. 24, Bs. 16.		
e. Wine and must, cider, artificially prepared beverages not mentioned in another number of the tariff:		
1. In casks	24.00	5.712
Wine and must, in casks (conventional duty)	20.00	4.76
Red wine and must of red wine, for blending, under control, in casks and tank wagons, etc. (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Wine for the manufacture of cognac, under control (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 25 *e* 1: D. 11.		
2. In bottles—		
a. Sparkling wines	80.00	19.04
Tare: C. 24, Bs. of a gross weight of 40 kilograms or less, 15.		
Tare: C. 24, Bs. of a gross weight of 40 kilograms or more, 11.		
β. Other	48.00	11.424
Tare: C. 24, Bs. 16.		
f. Butter, natural and artificial (margarine, and all imitations of butter, the fatty portion of which is not exclusively obtained from milk)	20.00	4.76
Conventional duty	16.00	3.808
Tare: Pots 16, tubs of hard wood and B. 13, tubs of whitewood 11, Bs. 7. For Finnish butter (imported by sea): Tubs of whitewood, if they are stronger than the ordinary tubs for butter, 15.		
Note to *f:* Pats of butter not weighing more than 2 kilograms, not imported by post, destined to be consumed by the inhabitants of frontier districts, with the right of suspension or local restriction of this favor in the event of abuse	Free.	.....
g. 1. Meat, fresh or prepared, extracts of meat and tablets for broth	20.00	4.76
Pork, fresh or prepared, with the exception of bacon (conventional duty)	17.00	4.046
Butcher's meat, fresh, with the exception of pork (conventional duty)	15.00	3.57
Tare to No. 25 *g* 1: B. and C., cases of white and less than 45 kilograms, 14; of 45 kilograms or more, 18; Bs. 6, Bl. 3. For extracts of meat B. and C., 31; for smoked bacon, C. 11; for salt bacon, not smoked, C. 12.		
Note to *g* 1: Fresh or prepared meat, cut in joints or pieces, in a quantity not exceeding 2 kilograms in weight, imported otherwise than by post for the consumption of the inhabitants of frontier districts, with the right of suspension or local restriction of this favor in the event of abuse	Free.	.....

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 25.—*Colonial produce, spices, confectionery, and other comestibles*—Continued.		
g. 2. Fish—		*Dollars.*
α. Fresh	Free.	.....
β. Salted (with the exception of herrings), imported in barrels; dried, smoked, broiled, or boiled	3.00	0.714
γ. Preserved in vinegar, oil, or marinated, imported in barrels	12.00	2.856
Tare to No. 25, *g* 2, *γ*: B. 20.		
δ. Prepared, other; fish of all kinds, in hermetically closed receipients	60.00	14.28
Tare to No. 25, *g* 2, *δ*: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 6. For fish of all kinds in hermetically closed tins, C. 17.		
3. Poultry and game, of all kinds, dead	30.00	7.14
Poultry of all kinds, dead (conventional duty)	12.00	2.856
Game of all kinds, dead (conventional duty)	20.00	4.76
Tare to No. 25, *g* 3: B. and C. 16, Bs. 9, Bl. 3.		
h. Southern fruits:		
1. Oranges, citrons, lemons, bitter oranges, pomegranates, and analogous fruits, fresh	12.00	2.856
Tare: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 6, for oranges, citrons, lemons, and bitter oranges, fresh, C. 18.		
Oranges, citrons, lemons, bitter oranges, pomegranates, dates, and almonds, fresh (conventional duty)	4.00	.952
Note to *h* 1: Should the importer request that the fruit be counted, the duty on the same will be 2 marks per 100. Damaged fruit will be exempt from duty when thrown away in the presence of the customs officers.		
2. Figs, raisins, and currants	24.00	5.712
Figs, raisins, and currants (conventional duty)	8.00	1.904
3. Dates, almonds, bitter oranges, and analogous fruits, dried	30.00	7.14
Dates, almonds, bitter oranges, pomegranates, dried (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 25, *h* 2 and 3: C. 12; B. and Bs., less than 300 kilograms, 17; B. and C., of 300 kilograms and above, 14; Bl., 6; light packages of packing cloth, 1; for currants: C., of 10 kilograms and less, 13.		
Supplementary tare for certain dutiable on net weight: Small bales or sacks, 2; small wooden and cardboard boxes, and small baskets, 10.		
i. Spices of all kinds, not specially mentioned	50.00	11.90
Capsicums, paprika (conventional duty)	4.00	.952
Tare to No. 25 *i*, on condition that the spices are not dutiable at 4 marks: C. 18, B. 9, Bs. 13, Bl. 4.		
Note to *i*: Spices for the manufacture of essential oils, as well as nutmegs for the manufacture of nutmeg butter (ol. nucistæ expr.) on permission and under control	Free.	.....
k. Salt herrings	barrel.. 3.00	.714
Notes to *k*:		
1. Salt herrings packed in a manner other than that employed in commerce are dutiable at 2 marks per 100 kilograms.		
2. Salt herrings to be used as manure after denaturalization	Free.	.....
l. Honey, even artificial	54.00	.....
Tare for honey in combs: Hives 20, C., 20, Bs. 13, tubs 11. For compressed honey in combs (raw honey): B. 10. For liquid honey (in bottles, boxes, etc.): C. 20, Bs. 13. For liquid honey in tins: C. 9.		
m. 1. Coffee, in the bean, raw, and its substitutes (with the exception of chicory)	40.00	9.52
Tare: C. of less than 200 kilograms 17, C. of 200 kilograms and above 12, B. with staves of oak or other hard wood 2, other B. 8, Bs. 9, Bl. 2; light packages of packing cloth, 1. For coffee, raw: C. of whitewood of less than 200 kilograms 16, D. of light construction and of a special shape, so-called patent barrels, manufactured wholly or in part of hard wood 8, S. 1.5, light packages of packing cloth 0.75.		
2. Coffee, roasted	50.00	11.90
Tare: B. and C. 20, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
3. Cocoa, in the bean—		
α. Raw	35.00	8.33
β. Roasted	45.00	10.71
4. Cocoa husks	12.00	2.856
5. Cocoa oil, liquid or solid (cocoa butter)	45.00	10.71
Tare to No. 25, *m* 3 and 4: B., with staves of oak or other hard wood, and C. 13; other B. 10, Bs. 9, Bl. 3. For cocoa in the bean: S. 1, light packages of packing cloth 1.		
n. Caviar and its substitutes	150.00	35.70
Tare: B., with wooden hoops of 5 kilograms and less, 15; other B. and C. 16, Bs. 13, Bl. 6.		
o. Cheese of all kinds	20.00	4.76
Hard cheese, of a millstone shape, weighing at least 50 kilograms each, stracchino, gorgonzola, and parmesan cheeses (conventional duty)	15.00	3.57
Tare to No. 25, *o*: C., of 50 kilograms and above, 15; C., of less than 50 kilograms, 16; B. 11; tubs, of 100 kilograms and less, 13; tubs, from 100 to 250 kilograms, inclusive, 8; heavier tubs 6, Bs. 8, Bl. 6.		
p. 1. Preserves, sweetmeats, and cakes of all kinds; fruits, spices, vegetables, and other alimentary substances (such as mushrooms, truffles, poultry, shellfish, crustacea, and the like), preserved in sugar, vinegar, oil, or otherwise, especially those in bottles and tins, etc.; prepared mustard, olives, capers, pastry, sauces, and other similar fine aliments	60.00	14.28
Alimentary flour for infants (Nestle's, etc.) (conventional duty)	50.00	11.90
Olives (conventional duty)	30.00	7.14
Gherkins preserved in vinegar or brine (known as "Znaimer Gurken") with the addition of the spices mentioned in No. 25 *i*, or with the addition of a small quantity of other vegetables, in barrels, jars, pots and bocals (conventional duty)	4.00	.952
Tare to No. 25, *p* 1, provided that the articles are not subject to the duty of 4 marks: B. and C. 13, Bs. 13, Bl. 6. For candied peel: C. 14, small boxes of beech 13; the same boxes covered with packing cloth, 15. For alimentary flour for infants: C., 17. Oysters and lobsters, preserved in tins, etc., 13.		
2. Fruits, seeds, berries, leaves, flowers, mushrooms, and vegetables, dried, roasted, ground, boiled down, or salted, when not included in any other number of the tariff; juice of fruits, berries, and of turnips, and similar roots, preserved without sugar for the purpose of alimentation; peels of southern fruit, fresh or dried; green bitter oranges, even preserved in brine; nuts, chestnuts, carob beans, pineapple kernels, dried; chicory, roasted or ground	4.00	.952
Nuts, dried; chestnuts, ripe, and pineapple kernels (conventional duty)	3.00	.714
Lemon and orange peel and peel of other southern fruits, fresh or dried; carob beans, even ground (conventional duty)	1.00	.238
Green bitter oranges, even in brine (conventional duty)	2.00	.476
3. Cocoa, in the mass, in powder, and chocolate and substitutes for chocolate	80.00	19.04
Tare to No. 25, *p* 3: C., of hard wood and B., 20; C., of soft wood, 14; Bs., 13, Bl., 6. For ground or powdered cocoa: B., of hard wood, 14; B., of soft wood, 10.		
q. 1. *α.* Starch, powder, fecula, dextrin, gluten, arrowroot, sago and and its substitutes, and tapioca	12.50	2.975
Tare: C. 14, B. 9.		
β. Vermicelli and macaroni	13.50	3.213
Tare: C. 14.		
2. Mill products of grain and pulse, to wit, hulled or pearled grain, pearled barley, groats, grits, and flour; bakers' common products	10.50	2.49
Conventional duty	7.30	1.737
Tare: B., C., and Bs., 13; Bl., 6. Flour of cereals, S., 1.		
Note to *q* 2: In quantities not exceeding 3 kilograms for inhabitants of the frontier districts, with the right of suppression or local restriction in the event of abuse	Free.	.....
r. 1. Mussels, and other sea shellfish, with the exception of those mentioned in *r* 2	gross weight.. 24.00	5.712
2. Oysters, lobsters, and turtles	do.... 50.00	11.90
s. Rice, husked or not	4.00	.952
t. Salt (rock or sea, kitchen salt), as well as all substances suitable for the manufacture of salt	12.80	3.046
Note to *t*: Salt imported by sea	12.00	2.856
Tare to No. 25 *t* and to the note thereto: S. 1, light packages of packing cloth 0.5.		

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 25.—*Colonial produce, spices, confectionery, and other comestibles*—Continued.		
u. Sirups. See No. 25 *x.*		
v. Tobacco:		*Dollars.*
1. Tobacco leaves, not manufactured, tobacco stalks and juices	85.00	20.23
Tare for unmanufactured tobacco leaves and stalks: C., of 175 kilograms and less, 25; C., exceeding 175 kilograms, 22; B., of 600 kilograms and less, 12; B., exceeding 600 up to 700 kilograms, 9; Bs., of osiers, 18; Bs., of osiers and covered with canvas, 22; Bs., of osiers, without lid and covered with canvas, 21; Bs., of plaited reeds, lined with leaves, fastened with bast cord, 10, packages of animal hides, 8; packages of bark or large palm leaves, secured by bast cord, even covered with packing cloth, 13; packages of plaited reeds, lined with bark or palm leaves, heavy, secured with hempen ropes, even with a covering of canvas, 12; packages of plaited reeds, secured with rope, covered with thick jute tissue or with double canvas, 7; packages of plaited, thick bast, secured with rope, covered with jute tissue or light canvas, 7; packages of double-plaited reeds, sewn with thread, secured with rope, 5; packages of reed mats, secured with bast rope, even covered with canvas, 5; packages of canvas or jute, lined with fine bast or palm leaves, 5; packages of plaited reeds or horsehair, sometimes combined with canvas, 5; packages of fine plaited bast, lined with thin bast matting or fine matting of reeds, secured with rattans, such packages weighing 100 kilograms and less, 5; weighing more than 100 kilograms, 4; packages of fine plaited hard bast or fine rattan or of matting of the same or heavier materials, 3; packages of light matting, 2; single packages of heavy packing cloth, 2; single packages of light packing cloth, 1.		
2. Manufactured tobacco—		
a. Cigars and cigarettes	270.00	64.26
β. Other	180.00	42.84
Tare to No. 25 *v* 2: B , 16; Bs., 13; hampers, 12; Bl., 6; animal hides (for seasoned tobacco leaves), 8. Additional tare for cigars and cigarettes: C. small, 24; Bs. small, or cardboard boxes, 12.		
w. Tea:		
Common wooden cases, not lined with tin foil, of a gross weight of—		
20 kilograms (44 pounds) or less	100.00	23.80
Exceeding 20 and up to 30 kilograms (66 pounds), inclusive	21.00	5.00
Exceeding 30 kilograms	19.00	4.52
Tare: C., 24.		
Note to *w*: Tea for the manufacture of theine, denaturalized by the administration, under control and by special permission	Free.	.....
x. Sugar:		
Tare for sirup and molasses: B., 11; for loaf sugar, candy, and lump sugar: B., with staves of oak or other hard wood, 14; B., other, 10, but only 8 for loaf sugar and 7 for candy; C., 13, but only 9 for candy; Bs., 7. For raw, powdered, or crushed sugar: B., with staves of oak or other hard wood, 13; B., other, 10; C., 13; non-European plated reed packages (canisters, kranjans), 8; Bs., other, 7; Bl., 2; single packages of light canvas, 50.		
No. 26.—*Oils, not elsewhere mentioned, and greases.*		
a. Oil of all kinds, in bottles and jars	20.00	4.76
Olive oil (table oil), in bottles and jars (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Tare: C., 20; Bs., 16.		
b. Alimentary oils, such as olive, poppy, sesame, earthnut, beechnut, and sunflower seed oil, in casks	10.00	2.38
Olive oil (table oil), in casks (conventional duty)	3.00	.714
Earthnut oil, in casks, denaturalized by the administration (conventional duty)	6.00	1.428
Cotton-seed oil, in casks, denaturalized by the administration	4.00	.952
c. Linseed oil, in casks; oleic acid (olein)	4.00	.952
Oleic acid (conventional duty)	3.00	.714
d. Olive and castor oil, in casks, denaturalized by the administration	2.00	.476
Olive oil, in casks, denaturalized by the administration (conventional duty)	Free.	.....
e. Palm and cocoanut oil, and other vegetable tallow	2.00	.476
f. Oil, other, in casks	9.00	2.142
Castor oil, in casks or in tin recipients of at least 15 kilograms (conventional duty)	2.00	.476
Tare for cocoa oil (cocoa butter), and nutmeg oil (nutmeg butter), in solid form (cakes, tablets, etc.): C., 16; Bs., 9; Bl., 2.		
g. Residues, solid, from the manufacture of oils, even ground	Free.	.....
h. Lard and goose grease, and other fatty substances, melted, such as oleomargarine, economic grease (sparfett), a mixture of tallow-like greases and oil), beef marrow	10.00	2.38
Tare for lard and goose grease: B., of more than 150 kilograms, 16; B., of 150 kilograms and less, 12; C., tubs and buckets, 12; for other melted greases: B. and C., 17. Barrels of oak, with at least 2 iron hoops and 12 wooden hoops, of a gross weight of 180 kilograms and more.		
Note to *h:* Lard and melted greases for the manufacture of soap or candles, with permission and under control	2.00	.476
i. Stearic and palmetic acid, paraffin, spermaceti, and other similar substances not elsewhere mentioned, for the manufacture of candles	10.00	2.38
Tare: B. and C., 13; paraffin in C., 9.		
k. Blubber and train oil	3.00	.714
l. Tallow, beef and mutton, bone fats, and other animal greases not elsewhere mentioned	2.00	.476
m. Beeswax, including other insect wax; vegetable wax (of palms, palm leaves, etc.); mineral wax, refined	15.00	3.57
Mineral wax, refined (conventional duty)	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 26 *m:* B. and C., 3; S., 1.		
No. 27.—*Paper and pasteboard.*		
a. Unbleached or bleached half manufactured paste of rags	Free.	.....
b. Half manufactured paste, bleached or not, for paper making, of wood, straw, esparto, or other fibers, gray blotting paper, rough yellow straw paper, pasteboard, with the exception of card leather and glazed pasteboard, slate paper and tablets made thereof, not combined with other materials, polishing and emory paper, fly paper, and antirheumatic paper	1.00	.238
c. Packing paper not included in letters *b* and *d*, unsized	4.00	.952
Conventional duty	3.00	.714
d. Sized packing paper, card leather, and glazed pasteboard, and press boards	6.00	1.428
Sized packing paper (conventional duty)	3.00	.714
e. Printing, writing, blotting, and tissue paper of all kinds; lithographed, printed, or ruled paper for accounts, labels, waybills, etc., gilt and silvered paper, paper with gilt or silvered patterns, perforated paper as well as bands of such papers, artists' cardboard	10.00	2.38
Printing, writing, blotting, and tissue paper of all kinds, and printed paper for accounts, labels, waybills, etc. (conventional duty)	6.00	1.428
Tare to No. 27 *e*, provided that the goods be subject to a duty of 10 marks: C., 14; Bs., 13; Bl., 8. For printing paper, in bales with wooden frames at the ends and pasteboard on the sides, secured with rope, 7; in bales with wooden laths or frames at the ends, and with matting, cloth, pasteboard, or pasteboard combined with cloth, even waxed, on the sides, secured with iron hoops or wire, 7; in bales with wooden laths at the ends and pasteboards on the sides, secured with rope, 4. For other kinds of paper, bales with wooden frames or laths at the ends and cloth, pasteboard, packing paper, or pasteboard combined with cloth, even waxed, on the sides, secured with iron hoops, wire, or rope, 6.		
f. 1. Molded wares of carton pierre, asphalt, or similar materials, combined or not with wood or iron, but neither painted nor varnished	4.00	.952
2. Wares of paper, pasteboard, or papier-maché; molded wares of carton pierre, asphalt, or similar materials, not comprised in *f* 1 or *f* 3	12.00	2.856
Tare to No. 27 *f* 2: C., 16; Bs., 13; Bl., 6.		
3. Wares manufactured with the above-mentioned materials in combination with other materials, provided they are not classed in No. 20; paper hangings	24.00	5.712
Paper hangings, neither gilt, silvered, bronzed, embossed, nor velvety (conventional duty)	18.00	4.284
Tare to No. 27 *f* 3: C., 16; Bs., 13; Bl., 6. For paper hangings: C., 25; Bl., 4.		
No. 28.—*Peltries.*		
a. Fur coats, caps, and gloves, lined coverings, linings and trimmings of fur, etc	150.00	35.70
Tare: C., 20; B., 16; Bl., 6.		
b. Sheepskins, made up, not covered with stuffs, the same skins and skins of the Angora goat, bleached or dyed, not lined; covers, not lined; linings and trimmings of fur, not lined	6.00	1.428

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 29.—*Petroleum.*		
		Dollars.
a. Petroleum, and other mineral oils not elsewhere mentioned, crude or refined, not including mineral oils for the purpose of lubrication	6.00	1.428
b. Mineral oils for the purpose of lubrication	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 29 *b:* C., 24; Bs., 16.		
Notes:		
1. The Bundesrath is authorized to admit free of duty, under control, mineral oils intended for industrial purposes other than the manufacture of lubricating or lighting oil.		
2. The Bundesrath is authorized to allow the payment of import duty on petroleum to be effected according to the number of barrels, after taking the maximum weight of the ordinary barrels employed in commerce.		
3. The Bundesrath is authorized to admit free of duty, under control, mineral oil intended to be cleaned, refined, or distilled in national factories, so that the produce obtained therefrom, such as benzine, ligroin, and petroleum ether, remain free of duty, on condition that they can not be employed for lighting or lubrication, under control and by special permission, and on condition, further, that all other products shall be dutiable as foreign products.		
No. 30.—*Silk and silk goods.*		
a. Cocoons; raw or spun silk; floss silk, combed, spun, or twisted; all these silks not dyed; and waste of dyed silk	Free.	.....
Note: White (undyed) artificial silk is admitted duty free.		
b. Silk wadding	24.00	5.712
Tare: B. and C., 16; Bl., 9		
c. Silk and floss silk, dyed; laces	36.00	8.568
Combed wastes of dyed silk (peignées) (coventional duty)	Free.	.....
Tare: B. and C., 16; Bl., 9; for silk and floss silk, dyed, Bl., 5.		
d. Thread of raw silk, twisted (for sewing, for buttonholes, etc), dyed or not	200.00	47.60
Conventional duty	140.00	33.32
Tare: B. and C., 16; Bl., 9.		
e. 1. Goods of silk or floss silk, even combined with metallic threads; goods of silk combined with other textile materials and metallic threads.	800.00	190.40
Goods of silk or floss silk (conventional duty)	600.00	142.80
2. Lace, blonde, and embroidery, wholly or in part of silk	600.00	142.80
3. Gauze, crape, entirely or partly of silk	1,000.00	238.00
Ribbons of open tissues—		
Of silk (conventional duty)	800.00	190.40
Of half silk (conventional duty)	450.00	107.10
Silk bolting cloth (conventional duty)	600.00	142.80
Note to *e* 1: Tulle of silk, raw or dyed, not figured	200.00	47.60
Tare to No. 30 *e*, as well to the note: C., 22; Bl., 13.		
f. All articles of silk or floss silk not comprised in letter *e*, combined with cotton, linen, wool, or other animal or vegetable textile materials	450.00	107.10
Tare: C., 20; Bl., 11.		
Notes:		
1. Very coarse tissues of unbleached silk waste, having the appearance of gray packing cloth and used as press cloths or dusters, even mixed with other textile materials or with a few dyed threads.	10.00	2.38
Tare: C., 13; Bs., 9; Bl., 6.		
2. Silk spun into yarns of other stuffs without forming the outer part of the thread or without passing uninterruptedly through the whole length of the threads of the tissue shall not, in levying the duty on such tissue, be taken into account.		
No. 31.—*Soap and perfumery.*		
a. Soft soap	5.00	1.19
b. Soap, not classed in letter *c*	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 31 *b:* C., 13; Bl., 6; for soap and bars in cakes, C., 11.		
c. Soap, in small cakes, balls, pots, etc., perfumed soap of all kinds	30.00	7.14
d. Perfumed greases and oils, scented waters not containing alcohol, which with the packages directly containing the goods weigh at least 10 kilograms.	20.00	4.76
e. 1. Perfumery liquid, containing alcohol or ether, including waters for the hair, mouth, or teeth, containing alcohol or ether	300.00	71.40
2. All other perfumery	100.00	23.80
Tare No. 31 *c*, *d*, and *e:* C., 16.		
No. 32.—*Playing cards (in addition to excise duty)* ..... gross weight	60.00	14.28
No. 33.—*Stones and manufactures of stone.*		
a. Stones, rough, or only hewn, even ground	Free.	.....
Note to *a:* Blocks which show traces of having been worked with the saw on three sides only are included in stones, rough or simply hewn.		
b. Millstones, even with iron hoops; flint, hewn or cut; grindstones and whetstones of all kinds	.25	.059
Millstones, even with iron hoops (conventional duty)	Free.	.....
c. Slate, in tables, rough	.50	.119
d. Blocks, sawn; coarse stonecutters' ware (such as door and window sills, moldings, columns, etc.), simply hewn, without ornamentation, with the exception of coarse wares of marble and alabaster, to which the Belgian granite (écaussines petit granit) does not belong	1.00	.238
Note to *d:* Sawn blocks and coarse stonecutters' wares comprised in letter *d*, imported by sea	Free.	.....
e. Roofing slates and slabs of slate, rough	1.50	.357
Roofing slate (conventional duty)	.50	.119
Note to *e:* Roofing slates and slate in slab, rough, imported by sea	.50	.119
f. Slabs of stone of all kinds, sawn or split, not polished; stonecutters' wares not included in letter *d*, not polished	3.00	.714
Conventional duty	2.50	.595
Note to *e* and *f:* Slabs exceeding 16 centimeters in thickness are considered as blocks.		
g. Precious stones, also imitation precious stones, and coral, cut; pearls; all these articles not set; worked demiprecious stones, and goods made therefrom not included in No. 20	60.00	14.28
Strass, polished, cut, not set (conventional duty)	20.00	4.76
Coral, worked, not set (conventional duty)	30.00	7.14
Tare to No. 33 *g:* B. and C., 16.		
h. Other wares of stone, with the exception of statues and wares of precious stones and lava:		
1. Not combined with other materials, or only combined with wood or iron, but neither polished nor lacquered—		
α. Of alabaster, marble, granite, syenite, porphyry, or other similar hard stones	15.00	3.57
Conventional duty	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 33 *h* 1*α*: C., 16; B., 10.		
β. Of other stones; slates in wooden frames, polished or varnished	6.00	1.428
2. Combined with other materials, provided that they are not included in No. 20	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 33 *h* 2: B. and C., 16.		
No. 34.—*Coal, lignite, coke, turf, turf coal*	Free.	.....
No. 35.—*Straw and bast wares.*		
a. Common wares:		
1. Mats and matting of bast, straw, reeds, grass, roots, rushes, etc., dyed or not common	3.00	.714
2. Other common wares of reeds, grass, roots, rushes, etc., baskets, not lined; covers for bottles and shoes of bast, straw, or palm leaves, common; cordage of bast or straw; straw seats; all these wares not painted	10.00	2.38
Tare to No. 35 *a* 2: C., 20; Bs., 13; Bl., 9.		
b. Straw bands	18.00	4.284
Conventional duty	10.00	2.38

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 35.—*Straw and bast wares*—Continued.		
c. Fine wares, and all wares not included in *a*, *b*, and *d*, made of bast, straw, reeds, etc., even combined with other materials, provided that they are not included in No. 20	24.00	*Dollars.* 5.712
Tare to No. 35 *b* and *c*: C., 20; Bl., 9.		
d. Hats of straw, cane, bast, reeds, whalebone, palm leaves, and shavings:		
1. Not trimmed ..... each	.20	.047
Of straw (conventional duty) ..... do	.15	.035
2. Trimmed ..... do	.40	.095
Note to *d*: Hats of plaited horsehair or hemp, sparterie, or of so-called cotton sparterie combined with straw, are dutiable as straw hats.		
e. Sparterie of all kinds	90.00	21.42
Tare: B. and C., 20; Bs., 13; Bl., 9.		
No. 36.—*Tar, pitch, resins of all kinds, asphalt*	Free.	.....
No. 37.—*Animals and animal products not elsewhere mentioned.*		
a. Live animals and animal products not elsewhere mentioned; beehives with live bees	Free.	.....
b. Eggs	3.00	.714
Conventional duty	2.00	.476
No. 38.—*Earthenware.*		
a. Common bricks; common burnt bricks, for pavements; ordinary roof tiles; pipes, not fireproof; and pottery dishes, not glazed	Free.	.....
b. Fireproof bricks	.50	.119
c. Grooved roofing tiles; roofing tiles and bricks, glazed; paving tiles; architectural ornaments, even of terra cotta; pipes, glazed; slabs, jars, and other pottery of common stoneware; common tiles for stoves; clay tobacco pipes; glazed pottery	1.00	.238
Tiles and bricks, glazed; paving tiles of one color, not glazed (conventional duty)	.75	.178
d. Crucibles, muffles, capsules, retorts, fireproof pipes, and slabs	2.00	.476
Crucibles, muffles, capsules, retorts, fireproof pipes and slabs, when these articles are not made of graphite (conventional duty)	1.50	.357
e. Other pottery, with the exception of porcelain, or of wares having the appearance of porcelain:		
1. White or of one color; fine wares of terra cotta; cases of soft wood of a gross weight inferior to 100 kilograms	10.00	2.38
Conventional duty	8.00	1.904
2. Of two or more colors, bordered, printed, painted, gilt, or silvered; even pottery combined with other materials, provided that such wares are not classed in No. 20	16.00	3.803
Tiles for pavements and walls, with designs obtained by the mixture of different colored clays, not glazed (conventional duty)	3.00	.714
f. Porcelain and wares having the appearance of porcelain (parian, jasper, etc.):		
1. White	14.00	3.332
Conventional duty	10.00	2.38
2. Colored, bordered, printed, painted, gilt, or silvered; even combined with other materials, provided that such wares can not be classed in No. 20	30.00	7.14
Colored, bordered, printed, painted, gilt, silvered (conventional duty)	20.00	4.76
Porcelain and similar compositions, combined with other materials, provided that wares made thereof can not be classed under No. 20 (conventional duty)	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 38 *e* and *f*, when such wares are not subject to a duty of 3 marks: C., 11; Bs., 13.		
No. 39.—*Animals.*		
a. 1. Horses ..... each	20.00	4.76
Horses up to 2 years of age (conventional duty) ..... do	10.00	2.38
2. Mules and asses ..... do	10.00	2.38
Note to 1 and 2: Foals following the dam	Free.	.....
b. Bulls and cows ..... each	9.00	2.142
c. Oxen ..... do	60.00	14.28
Conventional duty ..... do	25.50	6.069
Note to *c*: The inhabitants of the frontier districts may introduce draft oxen of from 2½ to 5 years at the rate of 20 marks per head, under special control and on proof that such oxen are necessary for the agricultural purposes of the importer.		
d. Cattle up to 2½ years old ..... each	6.00	1.428
Conventional duty ..... do	5.00	1.19
e. Calves less than 6 weeks old ..... do	3.00	.714
f. Swine ..... do	6.00	1.428
Conventional duty ..... do	5.00	1.19
g. Sucking pigs, weighing less than 10 kilograms ..... do	1.00	.238
h. Sheep ..... do	1.00	.238
i. Lambs ..... do	.50	.119
k. Goats	Free.	.....
No. 40.—*Oilcloth, waxed muslin, and waxed taffetas.*		
a. Oilcloth, coarse, not printed (packing cloth)	12.00	2.856
Conventional duty	10.00	2.38
b. Other leather cloth and bookbinding cloth	30.00	7.14
c. Waxed muslin and waxed taffetas	50.00	11.90
Tare to No. 40: C., 13; Bs., 9; Bl., 6.		
No. 41.—*Wool, including animal hair not elsewhere mentioned, and manufactures therefrom.*		
a. Wool, raw, dyed, milled; also hair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, or curled	Free.	.....
b. Wool, combed	2.00	.476
c. Yarn, even combined with other textile materials, excepting cotton:		
1. Of hair of cattle, single or double, of all kinds; wadding	3.00	.714
2. Woolen hard-combed yarn, glazed, over 20 centimeters in length, not mixed with other textile materials; genappes, mohair, or alpaca yarn—		
α. Single, dyed or not; double, not dyed	3.00	.714
β. Double, dyed; twisted with three ends or more, dyed or not	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 41, *c* 2 *β*: B. and C., 16; Bl. with iron hoops, 6; Bl., without iron hoops, 3.		
3. Yarn, other—		
α. Raw, single	8.00	1.904
β. Raw, double	10.00	2.38
γ. Bleached or dyed, single	12.00	2.856
δ. Bleached or dyed, double; twisted with three ends or more, raw, bleached, or dyed	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 41 *c* 3: B. and C., 16; Bl., with iron hoops, 6; Bl., without iron hoops, 3.		
Note to *c* 3:		
1. An admixture of 2 per cent of cotton to woolen yarn will not be taken into consideration.		
2. Grisaille yarn (yarn of artificial wool), single, is not to be considered as dyed, but as raw.		

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	DUTY. Marks.	DUTY. United States equivalent.
No. 41.—*Wool, including animal hair not elsewhere mentioned, and manufactures therefrom*—Continued.		
d. Manufactures of wool, even combined with cotton, linen, or metal threads:		*Dollars.*
1. Cloth list	Free.	.....
2. Coarse felts, neither printed nor dyed	3.00	0.714
3. Carpets, containing yarn manufactured from the hair of cattle, dyed or not	24.00	5.712
4. Felts, not printed, so far as not included in No. 2 of this letter; wares of felt and hosiery, not printed; carpets, printed or not, of wool or other animal hair, with the exception of cattle and horsehair, even combined with vegetable fibers or other textile materials	100.00	23.80
5. Unprinted cloths and stuffs, so far as not included in Nos. 7 and 8 of this letter—		
a. Weighing more than 200 grams per square meter	135.00	32.13
Raw felt cloths of wool, even combined with cotton or linen, endless woven, for the manufacture of wood and straw pulp, cellulose, and paper (conventional duty)	100.00	23.80
β. Weighing 200 grams or less per square meter	220.00	52.36
6. *a.* Printed tissues not entering in the category of carpets, weighing more than 200 grams per square meter, as well as trimmings and button stuffs; plushes; yarns, combined with metal threads	150.00	35.70
β. Printed wares not entering in the category of carpets, weighing 200 grams or less per square meter	220.00	52.36
7. Lace, tulle, and embroideries, also woven shawls of 3 or 4 colors	300.00	71.40
8. Woven shawls of 5 or more colors	450.00	107.10
Tare to No. 41 *d* 3 to 8: C., 20; Bl., 7.		
No. 42.—*Zinc and articles of zinc, even alloyed with lead or tin.*		
a. Zinc, crude or in scrap	Free.	.....
b. Zinc, rolled	3.00	.714
c. Zinc wares, coarse, combined or not with wood, iron, lead, or tin, neither polished nor varnished; wire	6.00	1.428
d. Zinc wares, fine, even varnished; also zinc wares combined with other materials, but not included in No. 20	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 42 *d:* B. and C., 20; Bs., 13.		
No. 45.—*Tin and articles of tin, even alloyed with lead, antimony, or zinc.*		
a. Tin, crude or in scrap	Free.	.....
b. Tin, rolled	3.00	.714
c. Tinwares, coarse, even combined with wood, iron, lead, or zinc, neither polished nor varnished; wire	6.00	1.428
d. Tinwares, fine, even varnished; also tinwares combined with other materials, but not included in No. 20	24.00	5.712
Tare to No. 43 *d:* B., 20; C., 15; Bs., 13.		

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE GERMAN TARIFF.

[July 1, 1892.]

IMPORTATIONS FROM ROUMANIA.

Conformably to the provisional agreement of June 1, 1892, Germany grants the most-favored-nation treatment to the Roumanian products mentioned in the following numbers of its tariff on importation into Germany:

9. *a*, Wheat; *b α*, rye; *b β*, oats; *b γ*, buckwheat; *b ε*, other cereals not specially mentioned; *c*, barley; *d α*, colza and other oleaginous seeds.

ex *c*, maize; *f*, malt.

This agreement will remain in force till the $^{30}/_{18}$ November, 1892.

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL TARIFF TO CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF ROUMANIA.

[Reichsgesetzblatt, 1893, p. 201.]

In virtue of the law of March 23, 1893, granting exemptions and reductions in the conventional tariff to Roumanian and Spanish products imported into Germany, the Bundesrath has decreed that the conventional duties of Nos. 9 *a*, *b α*, *b β*, *b γ*, *b ε*, *c*, *d α*, *e* (maize), and *f* (malted barley) of the German tariff shall continue to be applicable to Roumanian products from July 1 to December 31, inclusive, of the present year.

Berlin, June 29, 1893.

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL DUTIES TO PRODUCTS OF THE COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF THE EMPIRE.

[Centralblatt, 1893, p. 197.]

The Bundesrath, in its session of June 2, 1893, has decided that the products of the colonies and protectorates of the Empire shall enjoy the conventional tariff.

ORDINANCE OF JULY 29, 1893, RELATIVE TO THE APPLICATION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON GOODS PROCEEDING FROM RUSSIA.

[Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger, July 31, 1893.]

We, William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc.

Ordain, in virtue of paragraph 6 of the customs law of July 15, 1879, in the name of the Empire and with the assent of the Bundesrath:

SECTION 1. The undermentioned goods shall, when proceeding from Russia (with the exception of Finland[a]), be subject, until otherwise ordered, to the following customs duties on every 100 kilograms or, as the case may be, on each piece or cubic meter:

	Marks.
1. Wheat, tariff No. 9 *a*	7.50
2. Rye, tariff No. 9 *b α*	7.50
3. Oats, tariff No. 9 *b β*	6.00
4. Buckwheat, tariff No. 9 *b γ*	3.00
5. Pulse, tariff No. 9 *b δ*	3.00

[a] By an imperial ordinance of August 17, 1893, goods proceeding from Finland shall be subject to the same treatment, with the exception of those which have crossed the Finnish frontier previous to the publication of said ordinance.

		Marks.
6.	Millet, raw, ex-tariff No. 9 *b* ε	1.50
7.	Barley, tariff No. 9 *c*	3.35
8.	Colza, rape seed, poppy, and other oleaginous seeds not elsewhere mentioned, with the exception of sesame and earthnuts, ex-tariff No. 9 *d* α	3.00
9.	Maize and dari, tariff No. 9 *e*	3.00
10.	Malt (barley and oat), tariff No. 9 *f*	6.00
11.	Anise, coriander, fennel, and caraway seed, tariff No. 9 *g*	4.50
12.	Quills for writing, prepared; bed feathers, cleaned and prepared, tariff No. 11 *f*	9.00
13.	Bark and tan bark, tariff No. 13 *b*	.75
14.	Wood for building and industrial purposes:	
	1. Rough or simply cut in the length with the ax or saw, or rough-hewn, with or without the bark, staves of oak, tariff No. 13 *c* 1	.30
	Or per cubic meter	1.80
	2. Dressed in lengths with the ax and hewn or divided in a manner other than mentioned in *c* 1; staves other than mentioned in subdivision 1; osiers for basket work, unpeeled, and hoop wood; hubs, felloes, and spokes, tariff No. 13 *c* 2	.60
	Or per cubic meter	3.60
	3. Sawn in lengths; planks not planed; sawn square timber, and wood sawn or cut into other shapes, tariff No. 13 *c* 3	1.50
	Or per cubic meter	9.00
15.	Hops, tariff No. 14 ..... gross weight	30.00
16.	Fine wares of soft caoutchouc, lacquered, dyed, printed or with pressed designs, even combined with other materials, provided that they be not classed in tariff No. 20, tariff No. 17 *d*	90.00
17.	Wares composed wholly or in part of precious metals, ex-tariff No. 20 *a*	900.00
18.	Yarn of flax or other vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton, not dyed, not printed, not bleached, up to No. 8, English, ex-tariff No. 22 *a* 1	7.50
19.	Cordage of flax or other vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton:	
	1. Ropes, cables, and cords, even bleached or tarred, tariff No. 22 *e* 1	15.00
	2. Ropemaker's wares of all kinds, with the exception of those mentioned in subdivision 1, tariff No. 22 *e* 2	36.00
20.	Tissues of linen, ticking, and drills, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, having in the warp and woof per 4 square centimeters up to 40 threads, ex-tariff No. 22 *f* 1	18.00
21.	Butter, natural and artificial, tariff No. 25 *f*	30.00
22.	Meat, fresh or prepared, ex-tariff No. 25 *g* 1	30.00
23.	Fish, salted (with the exception of herrings), imported in barrels; dried, smoked, broiled or only boiled, tariff No. 25 *g* 2 β	4.50
24.	Poultry and game of all kinds, dead, tariff No. 25 *g* 3	45.00
25.	Caviare and its substitutes, tariff No. 25 *n*	225.00
26.	Cheese of all kinds, tariff No. 25 *o*	30.00
27.	Fruits and berries, dried, roasted, ground, boiled down, when not included in any other number of the tariff; dried nuts, ex-tariff No. 25 *p* 2	6.00
28.	Mill products of grain or pulse, viz, hulled or pearled grain, pearled barley, groats, grits, and flour; common bakers' products, tariff No. 25 *q* 2	15.75
29.	Tobacco leaves, not manufactured, and tobacco stalks, ex-tariff No. 25 *r* 1	127.50
30.	Cigarettes, ex-tariff No. 45 *r* 2 *a*	405.00
31.	Tea, tariff No. 25 *w*	150.00
32.	Oleic acid, ex-tariff No. 26 *c*	6.00
33.	Lard and goose grease and other fatty substances, such as oleomargarine, economic grease (mixture of tallow, fat, and oil), beef marrow, tariff No. 26 *h*	15.00
34.	Tallow, beef and mutton, bone fats, and other animal greases, not elsewhere mentioned, tariff No. 26 *l*	3.00
35.	Sheepskins, made up, but not covered with stuffs, the same skins and skins of the Angora goat, bleached or dyed, not lined; covers, not lined; linings and trimmings of fur, not lined, tariff No. 28 *b*	9.00
36.	Petroleum, and other mineral oils, not elsewhere mentioned, raw and refined, with the exception of mineral lubricating oils, tariff No. 29 *a*	9.00
37.	Mineral lubricating oils, tariff No. 29 *b*	15.00
38.	Common mats and matting of bast, straw, reeds, grass, roots, rushes, etc., dyed or not, tariff No. 35 *a1*	4.50
39.	Eggs of poultry, tariffNo. 37 *b*	4.50
40.	Horses, tariff No. 39 *a1* ..... each	30.00
41.	Pigs, tariff No. 39 *f* ..... do	9.50
42.	Coarse felts of wool, not printed, not dyed, including those made of animal hair, not elsewhere mentioned, even combined with cotton, flax, or metallic threads, tariff No. 41 *d2*	4.50

SEC. 2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not be applicable to goods which have crossed the Russian frontier previous to the promulgation of the present ordinance.

SEC. 3. The present ordinance shall immediately take effect.

Given at Cowes, on board of my yacht *Hohenzollern*, July 29, 1893.

WILLIAM.

Count von CAPRIVI.

DECISION OF THE BUNDESRATH OF JULY 31, 1893.

For the execution of the imperial ordinance of July 29 of this year, relative to the application of a surtax of customs duty on goods imported from Russia, the Bundesrath has decreed the following:

I. For the goods described below, viz:

(Here follows a repetition of the 42 numbers enumerated above.)

* * * * * * *

The rates of duty of the existing general customs tariff or of the conventional tariffs shall only be applicable in so far as such goods are satisfactorily proved not to be of Russian origin (exclusive of Finland).

II. For wheat, rye, oats, pulse, barley, and maize the proof of origin must be established by consular certificates, conformably to the prescriptions of January 30, 1892, contained in paragraphs 2 to 6 of the dispositions relative to certificates of origin for goods imported from countries enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment, and for other goods by official certificates from the authorities of the country of origin, which, if necessary, must be accompanied by certified translations, or in some other manner (production of ships' papers, invoices, original bills of lading, commercial correspondence, etc.). The proof of origin shall not be required if the goods in question enter the country as passengers' baggage.

III. In cases where there can be no doubt that the goods proceed from a country other than Russia (excepting Finland),[a] the customs may waive the demand for a special certificate of origin.

IV. The prescriptions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the regulations of January 30, 1892 (Centralblat, p. 71), relative to certificates of origin for goods imported from countries enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment, shall also be applicable to the certificates alluded to in the preceding paragraphs.

V. Goods of Russian origin which were already stored in a public or private warehouse within the German customs territory, with or without official seals, or which were entered in a current customs account at the time of publication of the ordinance of July 29 of the present year, shall pay duty according to the general tariff.

The duties of the general customs tariff shall only be applicable to goods which have crossed the Russian frontier before July 31 of the present year, when this fact can be satisfactorily proved, and when, at the same time, the goods in question shall either be declared and presented for entry, forwarded in transit, or stored in a private bonded warehouse before October 1, 1893.[a]

VI. Conformably to section 2 of the customs law, the following goods, the duty on which, in consequence of the surtax, now exceeds 6 marks per 100 kilograms, shall enjoy, for the present, the following tare allowances:

1. Wheat (tariff No. 9 *a*), 1 per cent in sacks.
2. Rye (tariff No. 9 *b* α), 1 per cent in sacks.
3. Quills for writing, prepared (tariff No. 11 *f*), 20 per cent in cases.
   Bed feathers, cleaned and prepared (tariff No. 11 *f*), 1 per cent in sacks.
4. Yarn or flax, or other vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, up to No. 8 English (ex-tariff No. 22 *a1*), 13 per cent in cases; 2 per cent in bales.
5. Sheepskins, made up, but not covered with stuffs; the same skins and skins of the Angora goat, bleached or dyed, not lined; covers, not lined; linings and trimmings of fur, not lined (tariff No. 28 *b*), 20 per cent in cases; 16 per cent in casks; 6 per cent in bales.

Berlin, July 31, 1893.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND SERVIA.

As the treaty of commerce between Germany and Servia, dated January 6, 1883, expires on June 25, 1893, and as the treaty of commerce and customs signed at Vienna on August 21 (9), 1892, has not yet been ratified, the following declaration was signed at Berlin on June 24, 1893:

The Royal Government of Servia shall, under all circumstances, on and after June 25 till December 31, 1893, grant to Germany and to the territories of its customs union the treatment of the most-favored nation.

The Imperial Government of Germany, not being legally authorized to make a similar declaration, binds itself, nevertheless, either to cause the treaty of commerce and customs concluded at Vienna the 21st (9) August, 1892, to be ratified before December 31, 1893, or to grant to Servia the treatment of the most-favored nation.

Berlin, June 24, 1893.

EXTRACT FROM THE TREATY OF COMMERCE, CUSTOMS, AND NAVIGATION, CONCLUDED ON OCTOBER 21, 1893, BETWEEN GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

[Reichsgesetzblatt, 1894, p. 1.]

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duties.
		Marks.
Glue stock from tanneries, old pieces of leather, and other leather parings only fit for raw materials for manufactures.		Free.
Bran, malt germs, bone of all kinds of animals		Free.
Tartar, crude or purified; lees of wine, dried or moist		Free.
Flax and hemp, raw, retted, heckled, or combed; also tow and other waste of these materials		Free.
Cereals and other agricultural products:		
Wheat	100 kilograms	3.50
Rye	do	3.50
Oats	do	2.80
Buckwheat	do	2.80
Pulse	do	1.50
Other cereals not specially mentioned	do	1.50
Barley	do	2.50
Colza, turnip, poppy, and other oleaginous fruits not elsewhere mentioned	do	2.50
Linseed		Free.
Maize	100 kilograms	1.60
Malt (barley malt)	do	3.60
Anise, coriander, fennel, and caraway seed	do	3.60
Fresh table grapes	do	4.60
Fresh table grapes imported by post in packets weighing 5 kilograms (gross) and less		Free.
Other fresh grapes (for making wine), pressed in casks or tank wagons, even if in a state of fermentation, provided that the material contains all the parts composing the fruit, i. e., in addition to the juice, also the stalks, seeds, and skins of the grapes.	100 kilograms	4.00
Fresh vegetables; potatoes; fresh fruits not elsewhere mentioned, with the exception of grapes and Southern fruits.		Free.
Horsehair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, even in curls, spun		Free.
Bristles; bed feathers, crude		Free.
Bed feathers, cleaned and prepared		Free.
Hides and skins, raw (green, salted, treated with lime, and dried), for tanning, even without the hair		Free.
Skins for furriers		Free.
Horn parings, claws, bone (as carving material), raw		Free.
Bark and tan bark		Free.
Wood for building and industrial purposes:		
1. Rough or simply cut in lengths with the axe or saw, or rough hewn, even when the hardwood is exposed by longitudinal cuts, with or without the bark; staves of oak.	100 kilograms Cubic meter	.20 1.20
2. Wood dressed in its length with the axe, and hewn or divided in a manner other than mentioned in the preceding *c* 1; staves not entering in *c* 1; osiers for basket work, unpeeled, and hoop wood; hubs, felloes, and spokes of wheels.	100 kilograms Cubic meter	.30 1.80
3. Sawn in lengths, planks not planed, sawn squared timber, and wood sawn or cut into other shapes	100 kilograms Cubic meter	.80 4.80
Horn in sheets, and rough bone simply cut into plates	100 kilograms	1.50
Parquetry unglued, not stained	do	5.00
Wine and must:		
In casks—		
Wine and must	do	20.00
Red wine and must of red wine, for blending, under control	do	10.00
Wine for the manufacture of cognac, under control	do	10.00
Extracts of meat, liquid, and tablets for broth	do	20.00
Pork, fresh, and meat, prepared, with the exception of bacon, fresh or prepared	do	17.00
Meat, fresh, with the exception of pork	do	15.00
Poultry of all kinds, dead	do	12.00
Gherkins preserved in vinegar or brine (known as Znaimer Gurken), with the addition of the spices mentioned in No. 25 *i*, or with the addition of a small quantity of other vegetables, in barrels, jars, pots, bocals, etc.	do	4.00

[a] For Finland this time has been extended to October 16 of the present year. (Decision of the chancellor of the Empire of August 18, 1893.)

EXTRACT FROM THE TREATY OF COMMERCE, CUSTOMS, AND NAVIGATION, CONCLUDED ON OCTOBER 21, 1893, BETWEEN GERMANY AND ROUMANIA—Continued.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Duties.
		Marks.
Fruits, seeds, berries, leaves, flowers, mushrooms, vegetables, dried, roasted, ground, boiled down, or salted, all these products when not included in any other number of the tariff.	100 kilograms	4.00
Juice of fruits and berries preserved without sugar for the purpose of alimentation	do	4.00
Nuts, dried	do	3.00
Mill products of grain and pulse, to wit: Hulled or pearled grain, pearled barley, groats, grits, and flour; bakers' common products.	do	7.30
Tallow, beef, and mutton	do	2.00
Mineral wax, refined	do	10.00
Peltries:		
Sheepskins, made up, not covered with stuffs	do	6.00
The same skins and skins of the Angora goat bleached or dyed, not lined	do	6.00
Cocoons, raw or spun silk, floss silk, combed, spun, or twisted; all these silks not dyed, and waste of dyed silk		Free.
Live animals and animal products not elsewhere mentioned		Free.
Eggs	100 kilograms	2.00
Animals:		
Bulls and cows	Each	9.00
Oxen	do	25.50
Cattle up to 2½ years old	do	5.00
Calves less than 6 weeks old	do	3.00
Swine	do	5.00
Sucking pigs weighing less than 10 kilograms	do	1.00
Sheep	do	1.00
Lambs	do	.50
Wool, raw, dyed, milled		Free.
Hair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, or curled		Free.

EXTRACT FROM THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS, CONCLUDED ON AUGUST 21/9, 1892, BETWEEN GERMANY AND SERVIA.

[Reichsgesetzblatt 1893, p. 269.]

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY.

ARTICLES.	Rate of duty per 100 kilograms.
	Marks.
Wheat	3.50
Rye	3.50
Oats	2.80
Buckwheat	2.00
Other cereals not specially mentioned	1.00
Barley	2.00
Colza, turnip, poppy, sesame, earthnuts, and other oleaginous fruits not specially mentioned	2.00
Maize	1.60
Malt (barley malt)	3.60
Prunes, dried	4.00

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND SPAIN.

In virtue of a temporary arrangement concluded between Germany and Spain, Germany will, from January 1 to 31, 1894, grant to Spain, provided reciprocity be accorded, the full and entire treatment of the most favored nation.

[April, 1894.]

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION CONCLUDED BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA ON JANUARY 29 (FEBRUARY 10), 1894.

[Entered into force on March 8 (20), 1894.]

ARTICLE 1. The subjects of one of the two contracting parties established or temporarily residing in the territory of the other party shall, for the exercise of commerce and industry, enjoy the same privileges and shall not be subject to higher or other imposts than natives. They shall in all respects, in the territory of the other party, enjoy the same duties, privileges, immunities, favors, and exemptions as are enjoyed by subjects of the most favored nation.

It is, however, understood that the preceding stipulations do not derogate in any manner from the laws, ordinances, and special regulations relative to commerce, industry, and police which are or may be in force in each of the two contracting countries, and which are applicable to all foreigners.

ART. 2. The subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall, in the territory of the other, enjoy the right to purchase and to own real and personal property of all kinds which the laws of the country permit or may permit to subjects of any other foreign nation to purchase or to own. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, donation, marriage, will, or in any other manner, as well as acquire the same by inheritance, under the same conditions which are or may be established for subjects of any other foreign nation, without being subjected, in none of the cases mentioned, to other or higher taxes, imposts, or carges, of whatever kind or denomination, than those which are or may be established for natives.

They may likewise, by complying with the laws of the country, freely export the proceeds of the sale of their property and goods in general, without being subject, as foreigners, to other or higher taxes than those which, in a similar case, are paid by natives.

They shall have the right, by complying with the laws of the country, to appear before the tribunals, either as plaintiffs or defendants, and in this respect they shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of natives, and as such they shall have the faculty in all cases of employing attorneys, solicitors, and agents of all classes authorized by the laws of the country.

ART. 3. Subjects of each of the contracting parties shall be exempt, on the territory of the other, from every obligatory official, judicial, administrative, or municipal function, that of guardianship excepted, from all personal military service in the army, navy, land and navy reserve, and the national militia, also from all contributions, forced loans, and from any military requisition or service,

whatever be the nature thereof, imposed in case of war or owing to extraordinary circumstances; the taxes depending on the possession or occupation of real estate, as well as the obligation of military billeting and other military services or requisitions to which natives or subjects of the most favored nation are subject in their quality as proprietors or tenants of real estate are, however, excepted.

ART. 4. Joint stock companies and other commercial, industrial, or financial associations established in one of the two countries and upon the condition that they have been legally constituted, conformably to the laws in force, shall be recognized as having legal existence in the other country, and they shall especially have the right to appear before the tribunals either as plaintiffs or defendants.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations do not concern the question to know whether such a company constituted in one of the countries shall be admitted or not in the other country to exercise its commerce or industry; this admission always remaining subject to the prescriptions existing or which may exist relative to this matter in the latter country.

In all cases said companies or societies shall enjoy in the other country the same privileges which are or may be accorded to similar companies of any other country.

ART. 5. The contracting parties bind themselves not to impede the reciprocal commerce between the two countries by any prohibition of import or export, and to admit the free transit, excepting on roads which are not open or which may be closed to this traffic.

Exceptions to this rule can be made only for articles which, on the territory of one or the other of the contracting parties, form or may form a monopoly of the State, as well as for articles which, for sanitary and veterinary police regulations, for public safety, or for other serious considerations, may be exceptionally prohibited.

ART. 6. Products of the soil and industry of Russia imported into Germany, and products of the soil and industry of Germany imported into Russia, destined either for consumption, reexportation, or transit, shall be subject to the same treatment and shall not pay other or higher duties than those levied on products of the most favored nation. Particularly any privilege, immunity, or reduction of import duties inscribed in the general tariff or in conventional tariffs which one of the contracting parties should grant, either permanently or temporarily, to a third power shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to products of the soil and industry of the other.

ART. 7. The products of the soil and industry of Germany enumerated in Tariff A, annexed to the present treaty, on importation into Russia, and the products of the soil and industry of Russia, enumerated in Tariff B, annexed to the present treaty, on importation into Germany, shall not be subject to other or higher import duties than those stipulated in the aforesaid annexes.

Should one of the contracting parties establish a new interior impost or excise duty levied for the benefit of the State, or increase such duties on an article of national production or manufacture comprised in Tariffs A or B, annexed to the present treaty, the import duty on the same article may be increased proportionately, but upon the condition that this duty be the same on goods proceeding from all countries.

ART. 8. The internal taxes collected for account of the State, communes, or corporations, which are or may be levied on the production, manufacture, or consumption of an article in the territory of one of the contracting parties, shall not burden, under any pretext, the products of the other country with a higher tax nor in a more onerous manner than that levied on similar national products.

ART. 9. No other or higher export duties shall be levied on products exported from one of the two countries into the other than those applicable on similar exportations in destination of a most-favored nation. In like manner any privilege accorded by one of the contracting parties to a third power relative to exportation shall immediately and without conditions be extended to the other.

ART. 10. Goods of all kinds passing across the territory of one of the two countries by a commercial road open to transit shall, reciprocally, be exempt from all transit duties, whether they transit direct or whether during the transit they are to be discharged, deposited, or recharged.

ART. 11. Shall not be considered as being contrary to the dispositions of the present treaty—

1. The privileges actually granted or which in the future may be granted to other neighboring States to facilitate the local traffic of a frontier zone extending up to 15 kilometers in width.

2. The privileges granted by Germany, owing to the existing customs union, to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and to the Austrian Communes of Junholz and of Mittelberg, to which the dispositions of the present treaty shall be applicable.

3. The privileges actually granted or which in the future may be granted to the inhabitants of the Government of Archangel, as well as to the northern and eastern coasts of Russia in Asia (Siberia), relative to importation and exportation.

It is in addition well understood that the dispositions of articles 6, 9, and 10 of the present treaty shall neither be applicable to the special stipulations contained in the treaty concluded between Russia and Sweden and Norway on April 26 (8 May), 1838, nor to those which are or may be relative to the commerce with neighboring States and countries of Asia, and that these stipulations can in no case be invoked to modify the relations of commerce and navigation established between the two contracting parties by the present treaty.

ART. 12. Merchants, manufacturers, and other traders who prove, by means of a legitimation card issued by the authorities of their country, that they are authorized to exercise an industry in the State where they are domiciled, may, either personally or by employing commercial travelers, make purchases or collect orders, either with or without samples, on the territory of other contracting party. Said merchants, manufacturers, and other traders or commercial travelers shall, reciprocally, receive in everything relative to passports and the payment of taxes levied on the exercise of commerce the most-favored-nation treatment.

Traders (commercial travelers) who are bearers of a legitimation card may carry samples with them, but no goods. Articles subject to customs duties which are imported as samples by said travelers shall, by both parties, be admitted free of import and export duties, upon condition that these articles, when they have not been sold, be reexported within a time stipulated in advance, and that the identity of the imported and reexported articles be obvious, whatever be the customs office through which exported.

The reexportation of samples must, on importation, be guaranteed in both countries, either by depositing the amount of the respective customs duties or by giving bond.

The contracting parties shall, reciprocally, notify each other what authorities are intrusted with issuing legitimation cards, the form of such cards, as well as the dispositions to which travelers must comply in the exercise of their commerce.

Subjects of one of the contracting parties who proceed to markets or fairs on the territory of the other for the purpose of exercising their commerce or selling their produce, shall, reciprocally, be treated as natives, and shall not be subject to higher taxes than those levied on the latter.

ART. 13. German vessels and their cargoes shall be treated in Russia, and Russian vessels and their cargoes shall be treated in Germany, absolutely on the footing of national vessels and their cargoes, whatever be the country of departure of the vessels or their destination, and whatever be the origin of the cargoes or their destination.

Any privilege and any exemption accorded in this respect to a third power by one of the contracting parties shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to the other.

Exceptions to the preceding dispositions, however, are made for—

a. The particular privileges accorded or which may be accorded to national fisheries, and products thereof, in one or the other country.

b. The privileges actually granted or which may be granted in the future to the national merchant marine.

The dispositions of the present treaty shall not be applicable to the coasting trade, which shall continue to be regulated by the laws which are or may be in force in each of the two countries. Russian and German vessels may, however, pass from one port of one of the two contracting parties into one or more ports of the same country, either in order to discharge all or part of their cargo brought from abroad, or to ship or complete their cargo for a foreign destination.

ART. 14. The nationality of vessels shall be admitted by both parties, according to the particular laws and regulations of each country, by means of the ships' papers found on board and issued by the competent authorities.

The ship's register issued by one of the contracting parties shall be recognized by the other according to the special arrangements agreed upon or to be agreed upon between the two contracting parties.

ART. 15. German vessels entering a Russian port and, reciprocally, Russian vessels entering a German port, which only enter to complete their cargo or to discharge a part thereof may, by complying, however, with the laws and regulations of the respective country,

retain on board that part of the cargo destined to another port, either of the same or of another country, and reexport the same without payment, for the latter part of the cargo, of any customs duties, excepting the charges for surveillance, which, besides, can only be levied at the rates established for national navigation.

ART. 16. The following shall be entirely exempt from tonnage or clearance dues in the ports of each of the two countries:

1. Vessels which, entering in ballast from whatever port, clear in ballast.

2. Vessels which, passing from one port of one of the two countries into one or more ports of the same country, prove that they have already paid these dues in another port of the same country.

3. Vessels which, entering into a port with a cargo, either voluntarily or through stress of weather, clear without having effected a commercial operation.

This exemption does not extend to light-house, pilotage, towage, quarantine, and other dues and charges payable per vessel for services rendered and for use of apparatus established in the interest of circulation, and which are levied as well on national vessels as on those belonging to the most-favored nation.

In cases of vessels seeking shelter from stress of weather or other misfortunes, the discharge and reshipment of goods for repairing the vessel, the transshipment on another vessel in case the first is unseaworthy, the expenses necessary for provisions for the crew, and the sale of averaged goods shall not, when the customs administration has given previous authorization, be considered as commercial operations.

ART. 17. In case a vessel of one of the contracting parties is stranded or wrecked on the coast of the other, such vessel shall enjoy, both for the ship and the cargo, all the privileges and immunities granted by the legislation of each of the respective two countries to their own vessels under similar circumstances. Every aid and assistance shall be given to the master and the crew, as well for their persons as for the vessel and cargo.

The contracting parties, in addition, agree that salvaged goods shall be subject to the payment of no customs duties unless they be destined to interior consumption.

ART. 18. Subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall, reciprocally, have the privilege of using, under the same conditions and on payment of the same duties as the natives, the highways and roads, canals, locks, lighters, bridges and draw bridges, ports, wharves, waterways, and marked and illuminated passes, the pilotage service, cranes, scales, warehouses (depots), establishments, and institutions destined to the salvage and security of ships' cargoes, and all other establishments and institutions of this kind, in so far as they are destined to the public service and for the use of commerce in general, whether they be managed by the State or by persons authorized by the State.

These charges shall only be collected for the real and effective use, reserving, however, the contrary dispositions relative to pilotage and maritime lighting.

ART. 19. The two contracting parties reserve to themselves the liberty to regulate independently the transportation tariffs of their railroads.

No difference, however, shall be made as to the charges for transportation, nor to the time and manner of shipment, between the inhabitants of the territories of the contracting parties. Especially, shipments of goods proceeding from Russia and conveyed toward a German station, or in transit through Germany, shall not be subject to higher freight charges on German railroads than those charged in the same direction and between the same German railway stations on similar German or foreign goods. This shall also be the case for Russian railroads as to shipments of goods proceeding from Germany and conveyed toward a Russian station, or in transit through Russia.

No exceptions can be made except for transportations at reduced prices for reasons of public interest or for charitable purposes.

ART. 20. The present treaty shall enter into force the 8th (20th) March, 1894, or sooner if possible, and shall remain executory until the 19th (31st) December, 1903.

Should neither of the contracting parties have given notice twelve months before the expiration of the said date of its intention to terminate the same, the said treaty shall remain in force until one year from the day on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced it.

ART. 21. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin at the earliest possible date.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Berlin, January 29 (February 10), 1894.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED IN GERMANY.

[The mark=23.8 cents; 100 kilograms=220.46 pounds.]

ARTICLES.	Duties.
	Marks.
Blood of slaughtered animals, fresh or dry, tendons, residues of malt, residues from distilleries, chaff, bran, malt germs, coal ashes, animal and other manures, such as lye ashes, slack lime, dry scum from sugar refineries, and bones of all kinds	Free.
Rags of all kinds, waste paper, old printed paper and old manuscripts, old fishing nets, old cordage, and lint	Free.
Brush and sieve manufactures:	
Common wares—	
Brushes of bast, straw, reeds, grass, roots, cane, and similar materials, even combined with wood or iron, neither polished nor varnished, 100 kilograms	4.00
Brooms of bast, straw, reeds, grass, roots, cane, and similar materials, even combined with wood or iron, neither polished nor varnished, 100 kilograms	3.00
Graphite in tablets, dies, etc., compressed and prepared ..... 100 kilograms	2.00
Matches, of wood ..... do	10.00
Plates and sheets of wrought iron:	
Rough ..... do	3.00
Polished, varnished, lacquered, coated with copper, tin (tin plate), zinc, or lead ..... do	5.00
Ironware:	
Coarse—	
Ground, varnished, coated with copper, zinc, tin, lead, or enamel, but neither polished nor lacquered; also skates, hammers, axes, choppers, common locks, common cutlery, scythes, sickles, currycombs, tower clocks, screw-drivers, squares, wood screws, lock screws, wheel screws, screws of iron wire, tongs, stamped keys, manure and hay forks ..... 100 kilograms	10.00
Fine—	
Of fine cast iron, light ornaments, polished cast iron, artistic castings, malleable cast iron.	
Of wrought iron, polished or lacquered, such as knives, scissors, knitting and crochet needles, sword-makers' wares, etc.	
All these articles, if they are not otherwise mentioned, even if they are combined with wood or other materials, unless they are classed, on account of such combination, under No. 20 ..... 100 kilograms	24.00
Earths and mineral substances, raw, calcined, washed, or ground; ores, even prepared, but not specially classed; precious metals, coined, in bars, or broken pieces; asbestus fibers, even cleaned, asbestus cement, liquid asbestus	Free.
Cardboard and paper asbestus, in sheets, rolls, or plates:	
Not molded ..... 100 kilograms	10.00
Molded, even stamped ..... do	24.00
Flax and other textile vegetable materials, with the exception of cotton, raw, retted, hackled, and waste of such materials	Free.
Wheat ..... 100 kilograms	3.50
Rye ..... do	3.50
Oats ..... do	2.80
Buckwheat ..... do	2.00
Pulse ..... do	1.50

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED IN GERMANY—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Duties.
	Marks.
Other cereals not specially mentioned ..... 100 kilograms..	1.00
Barley ..... do....	2.00
Colza, turnip, poppy, sesame, earthnnts, and other oleaginous frnits not elsewhere mentioned ..... do....	2.00
Linseed	Free.
Maize ..... 100 kilograms..	1.60
Malt (barley) ..... do....	3.60
Anise, coriander, fennel, and caraway seed ..... do....	3.00
Chicory, dried ..... do....	.80
Agricultural products not otherwise mentioned	Free.
Pendants of chandeliers of glass; glass buttons, even colored; massive white glass, not specially mentioned; glass, molded, ground, polished, corroded, ent, engraved, or fignred, provided that it be not included in letters *d* or *f* ..... 100 kilograms..	12.00
Horsehair, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, enrled, spun; bristles; bed feathers, not cleaned	Free.
Bed feathers, cleaned and prepared	Free.
Hides, skins, and furs:	
Hides and skins, large and small, raw (green, salted, treated with lime, and dried), for tanning, even withont the hair	Free.
Skins for furriers	Free.
Charcoal; parings of horn, hoofs, and claws, bone (as carving materials), raw	Free.
Bark and tan bark, ground or not	Free.
Wood for building and industrial purposes:	
Rough or simply ent in lengths with the ax or sawn crosswise, or rough hewn, with or without the bark; staves of oak for easks ..... {100 kilograms..... or per enbic meter..	.20 1.20
Wood split in its length, dressed in a manner other than rough hewn with the ax, or divided in pieces; staves not included in No. 1; osiers for basket work, and hoop wood, unpeeled, hubs, fellies, and spokes of wheels ..... {100 kilograms..... or per cubic meter..	.30 1.80
Wood sawn in lengths; planks not planed; squared timber or wood sawn or ent into other shapes ..... {100 kilograms..... or per cubic meter..	.80 4.80
Coopers', turners', and carpenters' wares, common, not painted, and other articles of wood, simply planed, with the exception of furniture of hard wood or veneered furniture; wheelwrights' wares, simply planed; peeled osiers, coarse basket wares, neither painted, stained, polished, nor varnished; rattans, stained or split ..... 100 kilograms..	3.00
Basket-makers' wares of shavings, not painted ..... do....	1.00
Horn in sheets; bone, rough, simply cut, in plates or sheets ..... do....	1.50
Cut veneers; parts of parquetry, not put together, not stained ..... do....	5.00
Fine basket-makers' wares ..... do....	30.00
Basket-makers' wares of shavings, painted ..... do....	10.00
Notes to letter *g*—	
Bnffalo and other horns, smoothed, polished, or otherwise worked ..... do....	40.00
Buttons of horn, molded ..... do....	30.00
Machines:	
According to the material predominating in weight—	
Of wood ..... do....	3.00
Fine fancy and small wares (ornamental and toilet articles for men and women, bric-a-brac, etc.):	
Composed wholly or in part of aluminum or other common metals, but of fine manufacture and more or less nickeled, gilt, silvered, or varnished, or combined with semiprecious or imitation stones, alabaster, enamel, or with carved or chiseled parts, composition, cameos, ornamentations of cast metal ..... 100 kilograms..	175.00
Sole leather; so-called Brussels and Danish leather for gloves ..... do....	30.00
Linen and hemp, yarn and tissues of, i. e., tissues and hosiery of flax or other vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton:	
Yarn, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, also the same yarn, twisted, of jute or Manila hemp—	
Up to No. 8, English ..... do....	5.00
Yarn or jute, up to No. 8, English ..... do....	4.00
Above No. 8 and up to No. 20, English ..... do....	6.00
Yarn or jute, above No. 8 and np to No. 20, English ..... do....	5.00
From No. 20 and up to No. 35, English ..... do....	9.00
Above No. 35, English ..... do....	12.00
Sewing thread, assorted; twisted thread not enumerated under letters *a*, *b*, and *d* ..... do....	36.00
Sewing thread, twisted, assorted, of flax or other vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton ..... do....	60.00
Cordage:	
Ropes, cables, and cords, even bleached or tarred ..... do....	10.00
Cordage of all kinds, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding No. 1 ..... do....	24.00
Tissues of linen, tickings, and drills, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached:	
Having in the warp and woof per 4 square centimeters up to 40 threads; carpets of Manila hemp, coir, jute, or similar fibers, not dyed ..... do....	12.00
Packing cloth of jute or Manila hemp, or of similar fibers, with the exception of flax, neither dyed, printed, nor bleached, having in the warp and woof per 4 square centimeters up to 40 threads ..... 100 kilograms..	10.00
Thread lace ..... do....	600.00
Wine in casks:	
Wine and grape must, in casks ..... do....	20.00
Red wine and must for red wine, for blending, under control ..... do....	10.00
Wine for the manufacture of cognac, under control ..... do....	10.00
Butter, even artificial ..... do....	16.00
Butchers' meat, fresh, with the exception of pork ..... do....	15.00
Pork, fresh, and prepared meat, with the exception of fresh or prepared bacon ..... do....	17.00
Extracts of meat and tablets for broth ..... do....	20.00
Fish:	
Preserved in vinegar, oil, or marinated, in barrels ..... do....	12.00
Poultry of all kinds, dead ..... do....	12.00
Game of all kinds, dead ..... do....	20.00
Caviare and its substitutes ..... do....	150.00
Hard cheese, of a millstone shape, weighing at least 50 kilograms each ..... do....	15.00
Cheese, other ..... do....	20.00
Preserves, sweetmeats, and pastries of all kinds, fruits; spices, vegetables, and other comestibles (mushrooms, truffles, poultry, sea shellfish, etc.), preserved in sugar, vinegar, oil, salt, or cooked in bottles, tins, etc.; prepared mustard; capers, pies, sances, and other similar fine aliments ..... 100 kilograms..	60.00
Alimentary flour for infants (Nestle's, etc.) ..... do....	50.00
Gherkins preserved in vinegar or brine (known as "Znaimer gurken"), with the addition of the spices mentioned in No. 25*i*, or with the addition of a small quantity of other vegetables, in barrels, jars, pots, or other recipients of earthenware, glass, etc ..... 100 kilograms..	4.00
Fruits, seeds, berries, leaves, flowers, mushrooms, and vegetables, dried, roasted, ground, boiled down, or salted, when not included in any other number of the tariff; juices of fruits and of berries, cooked, without sugar ..... 100 kilograms..	4.00
Mill products of grain and pulse (peas, beans, etc.), to wit: Hulled or crushed grain, groats, semolina, flour, bakers' common products ..... do....	7.30
Residues, solid, from the manufacture of fatty oils, even ground ..... do....	Free.
Goose grease, and other greases, melted, such as oleomargarine, economic grease (Sparfett), (a mixture of tallow-like greases and oil), beef marrow .. do....	10.00
Blubber and train oil ..... do....	3.00
Tallow, beef, and mutton; bone fats, and other animal greases not elsewhere mentioned ..... do....	2.00
Paper pulp of rags, unbleached or bleached	Free.
Pulp of wood, straw, esparto, or other fibers, for the manufacture of paper, unbleached or bleached; gray blotting paper and rough yellow straw paper; cardboard other than glazed cardboard or card leather ..... 100 kilograms..	1.00
Packing paper not included in the preceding letter *b* nor in the following letter *d*, unsized ..... do....	3.00
Packing paper, sized ..... do....	3.00
Glazed cardboard and card leather; press boards ..... do....	6.00
Printing, writing, blotting, and tissue paper of all kinds; lithographed, printed, or rnled paper, for accounts, labels, waybills, etc ..... do....	6.00
Paper, gilt or silvered; paper with gilt or silver patterns; perforated paper, etc., as well as bands of such papers; artists' cardboard ..... do....	10.00
Peltries:	
Fur coats; caps and gloves, lined with fur; lined fur coverings; linings, trimmings, and other similar articles, lined ..... do....	150.00
Sheepskin coats, made up, not lined; covers made up, but not lined; sheepskins and skins of the angora goat, bleached or dyed, made up, but not lined; linings and trimmings of fur, not lined, for coats ..... 100 kilograms..	6.00
Cocoons; raw or spnn silk; floss silk, combed, spun, or twisted; all these silks, not dyed; and waste of dyed silk	Free.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED IN GERMANY—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Duties.
	Marks.
Silk wadding.....100 kilograms..	24.00
Tissues of silk or floss silk, combined with metallic threads; tissues of silk combined with other textile materials, as well as with metallic threads, 100 kilograms	800.00
Tissues of silk or floss silk.....100 kilograms..	600.00
Stones, rough, or only hewn, even ground	Free.
Millstones, even with iron hoops	Free.
Tar, pitch, resins of all kinds, asphalt	Free.
Animals and animal products not elsewhere mentioned:	
Live animals and animal products not elsewhere mentioned; bechives with live bees	Free.
Eggs.....100 kilograms..	2.00
Porcelain and wares having the appearance of porcelain (parian, jasper, etc.):	
White.....do....	10.00
Colored, bordered, printed, gilt, or silvered .....do....	20.00
Combined with other materials, provided that wares made thereof can not be classed under No. 20 (small wares).....do....	24.00
Bulls and cows .....each..	9.00
Oxen .....do....	26.50
Note to letter *c*: The inhabitants of the frontier districts may introduce draft oxen of from 2½ to 5 years at the rate of 20 marks per head, on proof that such oxen are necessary for the agricultural purposes of the importer.	
Bullocks, steers, and heifers, less than 2½ years old .....each..	5.00
Calves less than 6 weeks old .....do....	3.00
Swine.....do....	5.00
Sucking pigs weighing less than 10 kilograms.....do....	1.00
Sheep, ewes, and rams .....do....	1.00
Lambs .....do....	.50
Wool, raw, dyed, milled; animal hair not elsewhere mentioned, raw, combed, boiled, dyed, or curled	Free.
Cloth list	Free.
Coarse felts, neither printed nor dyed.....100 kilograms..	3.00
Unprinted cloths and stuffs, so far as not included in Nos. 7 and 8:	
Weighing more than 200 grams per square meter, with the exception of those mentioned below.....do....	135.00
Raw felt cloths of wool, even combined with cotton or linen, endless woven, for the manufacture of wood and straw pulp, cellulose, and paper, 100 kilograms	100.00
Printed tissues not entering in the category of carpets, weighing more than 200 grams per square meter, as well as trimmings and button-makers' wares; plushes; tissues combined with metallic threads.....100 kilograms..	150.00
Printed tissues not entering in the category of carpets, weighing 200 grams or less per square meter .....do....	220.00

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the time of signing the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded at Berlin between Russia and Germany the undersigned have agreed to the following:

PART I.—RELATIVE TO THE TEXT OF THE TREATY.

Relating to articles 1 and 12: With reference to passports subjects of the two contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most-favored nation.

Relating to articles 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10: Certain goods being at present subjected in Russia to higher duties when imported by the land frontier than when imported by the Baltic Sea, it is to be understood that on the day when the present treaty shall enter into force the duties on imports across the land frontier shall be reduced to the rates of duty on imports by the Baltic Sea, and that no new differential duty favoring imports by the Baltic Sea, by the Black Sea, and by the Sea of Azof (the Caucasian coast excepted) shall be established.

On its part the German Government engages itself not to impose on any of the frontiers of the German Empire customs duties other or more favorable than those levied on the Russian frontier. Exception is, however, made for salt, sawn stone blocks, coarse manufactures of building stone, and rough slate slabs (Nos. 25*b*, 33*d*, and 33*e* of the German customs tariff), goods for which Germany reserves to itself the right of maintaining the actual differences between the duties levied on entry by sea and those collected on entry by land.

Relating to articles 6, 7, and 11: Products of the soil or industry of a third power conveyed in transit across the territory of one of the contracting parties shall not, on their entry into the other, pay other or higher customs duties than the same products would have paid if they had been imported directly from their country of origin.

Relating to articles 6–9: With respect to the payment of duties the Imperial Government of Russia is ready to accept German gold money in payment of duties—1,000 marks, gold, being considered as equivalent to 308 rubles, gold.

Relating to articles 6 and 7: The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to exact certificates of origin, proving production or manufacture in one of the two countries of goods imported into the other. On its part, each of the two parties shall take steps to assure that the certificates exacted cause as little hindrance as possible to commerce.

Relating to article 13: The contracting parties reserve to themselves the faculty of entering into a special arrangement with reference to navigation on the rivers Niemen, Vistula, and Warta.

Relating to article 19: The contracting parties shall mutually render to each other every possible facility with regard to railway rates, notably by the establishment of a tariff of through rates. These through rates shall be especially established for the ports of Dantzig (Neufahrwasser), Koenigsberg (Pillau), and Memel both with regard to exportations from as well as to importations into Russia, according to the needs of commerce.

At the same time the transport charges to be levied on goods, which, according to the Russian railway rates, are classed under the head of cereals, as well as on linen and hemp, shall, from the point of departure on the Russian railways up to the above-mentioned German ports, be calculated and apportioned, according to the regulations in force, or which may be in force, on Russian railways up to the ports of Libau and Riga, between the Russian and German railways which have effected the transport.

The supplementary taxes (accessory charges) levied in addition to the rates for conveyance must likewise be established, and the amount thereof shall be distributed according to the Russian regulations between the railways interested; it being understood that one sole frontier tax shall be levied, which shall be equally divided between the Russian and German railways meeting on the frontier.

This obligation only concerns, reciprocally, State railways; but the two Governments will endeavor to induce private railways to apply on their lines the same principles for the establishment of tariffs and distribution of the transport rates. Should private lines which participate in the conveyance of goods in one of the indicated directions not agree to the regulations for the above-mentioned calculation and apportionment, such regulations shall cease, at the same time, to be obligatory for the State railways of the two contracting parties.

The dispositions actually in force in order to regulate the competition between Königsberg and Dantzig shall remain in vigor.

Relating to article 20: The denunciation of the consular convention (of November 26, December 8, 1874) in force between the two contracting parties can not take place prior to the denunciation of the present treaty.

PART II.—RELATIVE TO THE RUSSIAN CONVENTIONAL TARIFF.

[See International Customs Journal, ninth supplement to No. 23 (Russia).]

PART III.—RELATIVE TO THE GERMAN CONVENTIONAL TARIFF.

Relating to No. 29*a*: Petroleum and other mineral oils fit for illuminating purposes, refined, not elsewhere mentioned, may at the choice of the importer, either be cleared from the custom-house according to weight, on the basis of 100 kilograms, or according to volume, on the basis of 125 liters being equivalent, at the temperature of 15° C., to 100 kilograms net.

[June, 1894.]

ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE APPLICATION OF A SURTAX ON PRODUCTS PROCEEDING FROM SPAIN AND FROM SPANISH COLONIES.

[Reichs Anzeiger of May 25, 1894.]

SECTION. 1. The following goods, when imported from Spain or from Spanish transmarine provinces, shall pay per 100 kilograms, until further notice, the under-mentioned duties:

	Marks.
1. Coarse iron of all kinds (ex No. 6 *a* of the tariff)	1.50
2. Rye (No. 9 *b* α of the tariff)	7.50
3. Grapes (No. 9 *h* of the tariff)	22.50
4. Wood for industrial purposes: Box, cedar, cocus (a greenish wood of the West Indies), ebony, mahogany (note relative to No. 13 *c* 1 and 2)	.15
Or per cubit meter	.90
5. Coarse wares of cork (bands, cubes, and bungs manufactured of the exterior bark), (ex No. 13 *f* of the tariff)	15.00
6. Stoppers and soles of cork; carved cork (ex No. 13 *g* of the tariff)	45.00
7. Goat and sheep skins, half dressed, or dressed, neither dyed nor otherwise prepared (note relative to 21 *b* of the tariff)	4.50
8. Brandy of all kinds, also arrack, rum, French brandy, and mixed brandies, with exception of liqueurs:	
a. In casks (No. 25 *b* 2 α of the tariff)	187.50
b. In bottles, jars, or other receptacles (No. 25 *b* 2 β of the tariff)	270.00
9. Wine and must:	
a. In casks (ex No. 25 *e* 1 of the tariff)	36.00
b. In bottles, with the exception of sparkling wines (ex No. 25 *e* 2 β of the tariff)	72.00
10. Fish, prepared (other than the fish mentioned in No. 25 *g* 2 α, β, and γ); fish of all kinds in hermetically closed receptacles (No. 25 *g* 2 δ of the tariff)	90.00
11. Oranges, citrons, lemons, bitter oranges, pomegranates, and analogous southern fruits, fresh (No. 25 *h* 1 of the tariff)	18.00
Or per hundred	3.00
12. Figs, raisins, currants (No. 25 *h* 2 of the tariff)	36.00
13. Dates, almonds, bitter oranges, and analogous fruits, dry (No. 25 *h* 3 of the tariff)	45.00
14. Saffron, Spanish red pepper (ex No. 25 *i* of the tariff)	75.00
15. Honey (No. 25 *l* of the tariff)	30.00
16. Coffee, not roasted (ex 25 *m* 1 of the tariff)	60.00
17. Cocoa, in the bean, not roasted (No. 25 *m* 3 α of the tariff)	52.50
18. Peel of southern fruits, fresh or dried; bitter oranges, green, even preserved in brine, dried nuts, chestnuts, carob beans, pinons (ex No. 25 *p* 2 of the tariff)	6.00
19. Salt (kitchen, refined, rock, or sea) (ex No. 25 *t* of the tariff)	19.20
Salt imported by sea (note relative to No. 25 *t* of the tariff)	18.00
20. Tobacco in the leaf, not manufactured; tobacco stalks and juices (No. 25 *v* 1 of the tariff)	127.50
21. Cigars and cigarettes (No. 25 *v* 2 α of the tariff)	405.00
22. Sugar, solid or liquid, of all kinds (No. 25 *x* of the tariff)	54.00
23. Olive oil, in casks (ex No. 26 *b* of the tariff)	15.00
24. Olive oil, denaturalized by the administration (ex No. 26 *d* of the tariff)	3.00
25. Palm and cocoanut oil (No. 26 *e* of the tariff)	3.00
26. Blubber and train oil (No. 26 *k* of the tariff)	4.50
27. Beeswax, including wax of other insects (ex No. 26 *m* of the tariff)	22.50

SEC. 2. The dispositions of paragraph 1 shall not be applicable to goods which have crossed the German customs frontier on the day of the publication of the present ordinance, or which, on the same date, shall be found on German territory not subject to the customs régime.

SEC. 3. The present ordinance shall enter into force immediately.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM.

NEW PALACE, *May 25, 1894.*

Count DE CAPRIVI.

LAW RELATIVE TO IMPORT CERTIFICATES. ENTERED INTO FORCE MAY 1, 1894.

Whosoever exports wheat, rye, oats, pulse, barley, colza, and poppy seed in a quantity of at least 500 kilograms shall be entitled to a certificate authorizing him to import an equal quantity of the same products into Germany within a period (which in no case can exceed six months) to be fixed by the Bundesrath. These exportations must be effected through custom-houses designated by the Bundesrath.

[August, 1894.]

REGULATIONS OF THE EXECUTION OF THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE OF MAY 25, 1894, RELATIVE TO THE APPLICATION OF A SURTAX ON PRODUCTS PROCEEDING FROM SPAIN AND SPANISH COLONIES.

[Centralblatt f. d. Deutsche Reich, 1894, p. 273.]

I. For the following enumerated goods, viz:

1. Coarse iron, etc., neither the duties of the general tariff nor those of the conventional tariff shall be applicable unless it be duly proved that the goods are the origin of countries other than Spain (the Continent, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and the Presidios) or of Spanish transmarine possessions (Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, etc.).

II. Said origin must be established by certificates (and, when necessary, by duly certified translations) issued by the authorities of the country of origin, or in any other manner, as for instance, by the production of the ship's papers, invoices, original waybills, commercial correspondence, etc.

The proof of origin need not be furnished for the goods in question when they are imported as passengers' baggage.

III. Should it be manifest that the goods proceed from countries other than Spain or Spanish transmarine possessions the customs authorities need not exact the production of a certificate of origin.

IV. The chancellor of the Empire is empowered to prescribe the form of the certificates of origin and to determine the cases in which, conformably to the treaties in force, no certificates of origin shall be required.

V. For the small frontier traffic the superior financial authorities may, in the various States, grant facilities as to the production of certificates of origin.

VI. [Transitory dispositions.]

In the execution of the foregoing ordinance the superior financial authorities in the various States may, in addition, for reasons of equity, grant the application of the general tariff for goods proceeding from Spain or Spanish transmarine possessions which have crossed the German frontier after the day of the publication of the present ordinance, when it is duly established that the importation has been effected for German account and in virtue of bona fide contracts concluded prior to the publication of the ordinance.

[July, 1895.]

ORDINANCE OF JUNE 30, 1895, MODIFYING THE ORDINANCE OF MAY 25, 1894, RELATIVE TO THE APPLICATION OF A SURTAX ON PRODUCTS PROCEEDING FROM SPAIN AND FROM SPANISH COLONIES.

We, William, by the grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., in virtue of section 6 of the customs law of July 15, 1879, in the name of the Empire and with the consent of the Bundesrath, ordain the following:

SEC. 1. No. 15 of section 1 of the ordinance of May 25, 1894, relative to the application of a surtax on products proceeding from Spain and from Spanish colonies, shall read as follows:

	Marks.
Honey, even artificial (No. 25 *l* of the tariff)	54

SEC. 2. The present ordinance shall enter into force on July 1, 1895.

Given at Kiel, under our imperial sign manual, on board the yacht *Hohenzollern*, June 30, 1895.

WILLIAM.

Prince of HOHENLOHE.

[August, 1896.]

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE OF JULY 25, 1896, REPEALING THE SURTAX LEVIED ON GOODS PROCEEDING FROM SPAIN AND SPANISH COLONIES.

[Centralblatt f. d. Deutsche Reich—1896, No. 32.]

The chancellor of the Empire has, on July 25, 1896, prescribed the following regulations for the execution of the imperial ordinance of the same date, repealing the surtax levied on products of Spain and Spanish colonies:

I. The provisions dated May 24, 1894, relative to the execution of the imperial ordinance applying a surtax on goods proceeding from Spain and Spanish colonies, are repealed.

II. For the following goods, viz:

1. Rye (No. 9 *b* α of the tariff).
2. Grapes, fresh (No. 9 *h*).
3. Goatskins, half dressed or dressed, but neither dyed nor otherwise prepared (note to No. 21 *b*).
4. Wine and must, imported in casks (No. 25 *e* 1).
5. Oranges, citrons, lemons, bitter oranges, pomegranates, dates, almonds, fresh (No. 25 *h* 1).
6. Figs, raisins, and currants (No. 25 *h* 2).
7. Almonds, dried (No. 25 *h* 3).
8. Capsicums (red Spanish pepper) (No. 25 *i*).
9. Peel of Southern fruits, fresh or dried; green bitter oranges, even in brine; nuts, dried; ripe chestnuts (No. 25 *p* 2).
10. Olive oil, in casks (No. 26 *b*).
11. Olive oil, denaturalized by the administration (No. 26 *d*).

The duties of the conventional tariff shall only be applicable when it be duly proved that the goods are the origin of countries other than Spain (the Continent, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and the Presidios) or of Spanish transmarine possessions (Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, etc.).

III. Said origin must be established by certificates (and, when necessary, by duly certified translations) issued by the authorities of the country of origin, or in any other manner, as, for instance, by the production of the ship's papers, invoices, waybills, commercial correspondence, etc.

The proof of origin need not be furnished for the goods in question when they are imported as passengers' baggage.

IV. The goods enumerated under section II are dispensed from furnishing proof of origin when proceeding from Austria-Hungary; indeed, in virtue of article 3 of the treaty of commerce concluded with that State on December 6, 1891, the customs clearance must be effected according to the conventional treatment, provided that proof be furnished that the goods proceed from the free circulation of the Austro-Hungarian customs territory.

V. Should no doubt exist that the aforesaid goods proceed from or are the origin of countries other than Spain or Spanish transmarine possessions the customs administrations may, on the approval of their respective superiors, dispense with the production of special proof relative to the origin of the goods or from whence they proceed.

VI. For the small frontier traffic, the superior financial authorities may, in the various States, grant facilities as to the production of certificates of origin and from whence proceeding.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION CONCLUDED BETWEEN GERMANY AND JAPAN.

[Reichgesetzblatt No. 37, of 1896.]

In virtue of a treaty concluded between Germany and Japan on April 4, 1896, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Berlin on November 18, 1896, the two contracting States reciprocally grant to each other the most-favored-nation treatment.

DECLARATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE CONCERNING TUNIS.

[Reichsgesetzblatt No. 4, of 1897.]

In virtue of a declaration between Germany and France signed on November 18, 1896, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Berlin on January 28, 1897, Germany will enjoy in Tunis all the rights, privileges, and advantages which may be granted to a third power, excepting France. On the other hand, goods proceeding from Tunis shall enjoy in Germany the most-favored-nation treatment.

RÉGIME APPLICABLE TO CHILEAN GOODS.

[Centralblatt der Abgaben-Gesetzgebung i. d. Pr. Staaten, No. 12, of 1897.]

By circular dated May 25, 1897, the Prussian minister of finance notified the customs offices under his jurisdiction that the commercial stipulations contained in conventions concluded with Chile shall cease to be in force on and after May 25, 1897, and that on and after such date goods proceeding from Chile shall be dutiable according to the general tariff.

	Bulgaria.	Denmark.	Germany.	France.	Greece.	Great Britain.	Italy.	Montenegro.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Austria-Hungary.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Servia.	Spain.	Turkey.
Belgium.	* N. E. 13. II. 97 not specified.	* T. 18. VI. 95 to 26. VI. 1905 then Y. N.	*** T. 6. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903.	* M. V. 30. I. 92 not specified.	*** T. 25. VII. 95 to 15. VII. 1901.	* T. 23. VII. 62 and N. E. 27. VII. 98 Y. N.	* T. 11. XII. 82 Y. N.		* T. 12. V. 63 and S. C. 7. XII. 65 Y. N.	*** T. 11. VI. 95 to 3. VII. 1905.	*** T. 6. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903	* P. C. 11. XII. 97 not specified.	* C. T. 22. I. 94 Y. N.	* T. 9. VI. 58 Y. N.	* T. 11. VI. 95 Y. N.	* T. 3. VII. 89 Y. N.	* P. C. 10. VII. 93 not specified.	* M. V. 1. VII. 92 not specified.	* T. 3. VII. 38 perpetual.
	Bulgaria.	*	* N. E. 10. I. 97 to 31. XII. 1903.	* T. 4. VI. 97 to 31. XII. 1903 then Y. N		* C. A. 4. VII. 97 Y. N.	*** P. C. 12. III. 97 until further notice.		* C. A. 29. VI. 97 until further notice.	* N. E. 21. X. 1900 not specified.	*** C. T. 21. XII. 96 to 31. XII. 1903 then Y. N.		* N. E. 4. III. 95 to 14. I. 1902	*** T. 14. VII. 97 to 31. XII. 1903 Y. N.	* N. E. 8. I. 1900 ½ Y. N.	* C. A. 28. II. 97 until further notice.	*** T. 28. II. 97 to 1. I. 94 then Y. N.	* C. T. 30. XII. 99 not specified.	* C. 27. IX. 1900 ½ Y. N.
		Denmark.	*	* D. 21. I. 97 Y. N.	* T. 31. X. 46 Y. N.	* T. 16. VI. 24 Y. N.	* P. C. 12. III. 97 Y. N.		* T. 10. VII. 97 Y. N.	* T. 2. XI. 26 Y. N.	* T. 14. III. 87 Y. N.	* D. 14. XII. 96 not specified.	*	* T. 2. III. 95 Y. N.	* T. 2. XI. 26 Y. N.	* T. 10. II. 75 Y. N.		* T. 4. VII. 93 Y. N.	* T. 13. III. 62 perpetual, though may be revised.
			Germany.	* T. 10. V. 71 perpetual.	*** T. 9. VII. 84 Y. N.	*	*** T. 6. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903.		* T. 31. XII. 51 Y. N.	*	*** T. 6. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903.		*** T. 23. X. 93 to 31. XII. 1903.	*** T. 10. II. 94 to 31. XII. 1903.	*	*** T. 10. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903.	*** T. 21. VIII. 92 to 31. XII. 1903.	* N. E. 12. II. 99 to 30. VI. 1904 then Y. N.	* T. 26. VIII. 90 to 12. III. 1912.
				France.	*** N. E. 16. XII. 92.	* C. 6. II. 93 Y. N.	*** N. E. 21. XI. 98 not specified.	* C. T. 30. VI. 92 Y. N.	* M. V. 28. I. 92 not specified.	* C. 13. I. 92 Y. N.	* C. T. 18. II. 84 ½ Y. N.		* C. T. 28. II. 93 Y. N.	* C. T. 17. VI. 93 Y. N.	* C. 13. I. 92 Y. N.	* N. E. 25. VI. 95 not specified.	* C. T. 5. VII. 93 Y. N.	* N. E. 27. XII. 94 ½ Y. N.	* T. 29. IV. 61 expired, but de facto in force.
					Greece.	*** C. 28. III. 90 Y. N.	* P. C. 30. XII. 90 ½ Y. N.	* C. T. 11. XII. 96 Y. N.	* T. 22. II. 43 and S. C. 30. VI. 51 Y. N.	* T. 27. X. 52 and S. C. 2. III. 93 Y. N.	* P. C. 11. IV. 87 Y. N.		*	* T. 24. VI. 50 Y. N.	* T. 27. X. 52 and S. C. 2. III. 93 Y. N.	* P. C. 10. VI. 87 Y. N.	* P. C. 17. VI. 95 Y. N.		
						Great Britain.	* T. 15. VI. 83 Y. N.	* T. 21. I. 82 to 1. I. 1902.	* T. 27. X. 37 and S. C. 15. VIII. 89 Y. N.	* T. 18. III. 26 and D. 13. X. 83 Y. N.	* T. 5. XII. 76 and D. 26. XI. 77 Y. N.		* C. T. 13. VIII. 92 Y. N.	* T. 12. I. 59 Y. N.	* T. 18. III. 26 and D. 13. X. 93 Y. N.	* T. 6. IX. 55 Y. N.	* T. 10. VII. 93 to 31. XII. 1903.	* N. E. 29. XII. 94 ½ Y. N.	* T. 16. VIII. 38 perpetual.
							Italy.	* T. 28. III. 83 to 1. I. 1902.	* T. 24. XI. 63 Y. N.	* T. 14. VII. 62 and D. 7. VI. 77 Y. N.	*** T. 6. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903		* C. T. 23. XII. 92 Y. N.	* T. 28. IX. 63 Y. N.	* T. 14. VI. 62 and D. 7. VI. 77 Y. N.	*** T. 19. IV. 92	* T. 10. V. 80 Y. N.	* M. V. 29. VI. 92 ½ Y. N.	* T. 10. VII. 61 expired, but de facto in force.
								Montenegro.	*	*			*		*		* C. A. 12. XII. 95 ½ Y. N.		
									Netherlands.	* T. 25. IX. 47 Y. N.	* T. 26. III. 67 and S. C. 12. XII. 88 Y. N.	* N. E. 9. II. 95 Y. N.	* C. 15. III. 99 Y. N.	* T. 13. IX. 46 Y. N.	* T. 25. IX. 47 Y. N.	* T. 19. VIII. 75 Y. N.	* D. 17. X. 81 Y. N.	* D. 12. VII. 92 and 13. XI. 99 Y. N.	* T. 25. II. 62 expired, but de facto in force.
										Norway.	* T. 3. XI. 73 and D. 25. IV. 92 Y. N.	*** T. 31. XII. 95, for 5 years, then Y. N.	*	* T. 8. V. 38 Y. N.	*	* T. 22. III. 94 to 31. XII. 1903.	*	*** T. 27. VI. 92 Y. N.	* T. 5. III. 62 expired, but de facto in force.
											Austria-Hungary.		* C. T. 21. XII. 93 Y. N.	* C. T. 18. V. 94 to 31. XII. 1903	* T. 3. XI. 73 and D. 25. IV. 92 Y. N.	*** T. 10. XII. 91 to 31. XII. 1903.	*** T. 9. VIII. 92 to 31. XII. 1903.	* C. 29. I. 92 ½ Y. N.	* T. 22. V. 62 expired, but de facto in force.
												Portugal.	*	*** C. T. 9. VII. 95, 5 and 5 years, then Y. N.	*			*** T. 27. III. 93 to 6. IX. 1903 then Y. N.	* D. 11. V. 90 not specified.
													Roumania.	* N. E. 23. IX. 93 not specified.	*	* C. T. 15. III. 93 Y. N.	*	*	* P. C. 28. VIII. 1900 to 1. VII. 1901.
														Russia.	* T. 8. V. 38 Y. N.	* T. 26. XII. 72 Y. N.	*** T. 15. X. 93 Y. N.	M. V. 7. II. 95 Y. N.	* T. 3. II. 62 expired, but de facto in force.
															Sweden.	*	*	* T. 27. VI. 92 Y. N.	* T. 5. III. 62 until further notice.
																Switzerland.	* P. C. 10. VI. 80 Y. N.	*** T. 13. VII. 92 Y. N.	* D. 22. III. 90 not specified.
																	Servia.		* P. C. 22. X. 1900 to 30. VIII. 1901.
																		Spain.	* T. 19. III. 62 expired, but de facto in force.
																			Turkey.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C. Additional convention.
C. Convention.
C. A. Commercial arrangement.
C. T. Commercial treaty.
D. Declaration.
M. V. Modus vivendi.
N. E. Exchange of diplomatic notes.
P. Provisional.
R. A. Reciprocity agreement.
S. C. Supplementary convention.
T. Treaty.
Y. N. Year's notice.
P. C. Provisional convention

*** Treaties with tariff agreements and most-favored-nation clause.
** Treaties with tariff agreements without most-favored-nation clause.
* Treaties without tariff agreements with most-favored-nation clause.
Treaties without tariff agreements and without most-favored-nation clause.

II.—COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF EUROPEAN WITH ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

	China.	Japan.	Korea.	Persia.	Siam.
Belgium.	* T. 2. XI. 65 can be revised.	* T. 22. VI. 96 12 years then Y. N.	*	* T. 31. VII. 57 Y. N.	* T. 29. VIII. 68 and S. C. 4. VIII. 83
Bulgaria.					
Denmark.	* T. 13. VII. 63 Y. N.	* T. 19. V. 95 12 years then Y. N.	*	* T. 30. XI. 57 Y. N.	* T. 21. V. 58 Y. N.
Germany.	T. 2. IX. 61 and S. C. 31. III. 80	* T. 4. IV. 96 12 years then Y. N.	* T. 26. XI. 83	* T. 11. VI. 73 Y. N.	T. 7. II. 62
France.	C. T. 25. IV. 86 and 20. VI. 95	* T. 4. VIII. 96 12 years then Y. N.	T. 4. VI. 86	* T. 12. VII. 55 perpetual.	T. 3. X. 93 not specified.
Greece.		* T. 1. VI. 99 to 21. IX. 1911 then Y. N.		* T. 16. X. 61 Y. N.	
Great Britain.	* T. 26. VI. 58 not specified.	* T. 16. VII. 94 to 16. VII. 1911	* T. 26. XI. 83	*	*
Italy.	* T. 26. X. 66	* T. 1. XII. 94 to 17. VII. 1911	* T. 26. VI. 84	* T. 29. IX. 62 Y. N.	* T. 3. X. 68
Netherlands.	*	* T. 8. IX. 96 12 years then Y. N.	*	*	*
Norway.	*	* T. 7. V. 96 7 years then Y. N.	*	*	*
Austria.	T. 2. IX. 69	* T. 5. XII. 97 12 years then Y. N.	T. 23. VI. 92	* T. 17. V. 57 Y. N.	T. 8. V. 71
Portugal.		* T. 26. I. 97 12 years then Y. N.			
Roumania.					
Russia.	T. 4. VIII. 81 not specified.	T. 7. V. 95 12 years then Y. N.	T. 7. VII. 84	T. 10. II. 28. not specified.	
Sweden.	*	* T. 2. V. 96 7 years then Y. N.	*	*	*
Switzerland.		* T. 10. XI. 96 12 years then Y. N.		* T. 23. VII. 73 Y. N.	
Servia.					
Spain.	T. 10. X. 64 not specified.	T. 2. I. 97 12 years then Y. N.			T. 23. II. 70 and S. C. 24. V. 84.[a]
Turkey.					

Note.—See Table I for explanation of abbreviations.

[a] No provision for denunciation.

III.—COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF EUROPEAN WITH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

	ARGENTINA.	BOLIVIA.	BRAZIL.	CHILE.	COLOMBIA.	COSTA RICA.	SANTO DOMINGO.	ECUADOR.	GUATEMALA.
BELGIUM.	*	* T. 17. VII. 60 Y. N.	* C. 31. XII. 63 not specified.	*	*	* T. 31. VIII. 58 Y. N.	* T. 10. VII. 92 Y. N.	* T. 5. III. 87 Y. N.	*
BULGARIA.									
DENMARK.	*	*	* T. 26. IV. 28 Y. N.	*	*	*	* T. 13. VII. 63 Y. N.	*	*
GERMANY.	* T. 19. IX. 57 Y. N.				* T. 23. VII. 92 to 12. VII. 1904			* T. 28. III. 87 Y. N.	* T. 20. IX. 87 Y. N.
FRANCE.	* C. 19. VIII. 92 Y. N.	* T. 15. IX. 92 2 Y. N.	T. 8. I. 26		* T. 30. V. 92 Y. N.		* T. 9. IX. 82 and S. C. 5. VI. 86 Y. N.	T. 6. VI. 43 not specified.	
GREECE.									
GREAT BRITAIN.	*	*	*	*	* T. 16. II. 66 Y. N.	*	*	*	*
ITALY.	* T. 1. VI. 94 Y. N.				* T. 27. X. 92 to 10. XI. 1904 Y. N.		*		
NETHERLANDS.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORWAY.	* T. 17. VII. 85 to 14. I. 1906 then Y. N.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AUSTRIA.									
PORTUGAL.									
ROUMANIA.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
RUSSIA.									
SWEDEN.	* T. 17. VII. 85 to 14. I. 1906 then Y. N.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SWITZERLAND.	T. 12. VIII. 96 Y. N.			* T. 31. X. 97 Y. N.				* T. 22. VI. 88 Y. N.	
SERVIA.									
SPAIN.					T. 30. I. 81 not specified.	T. 10. V. 50 not specified.	T. 16. II. 40 not specified.		
TURKEY.									

NOTE.—See Table I for explanation of abbreviations.

III.—COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF EUROPEAN WITH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

HAITI.	HONDURAS.	MEXICO.	NICARAGUA.	PARAGUAY.	PERU.	SALVADOR.	URUGUAY.	VENEZUELA.	UNITED STATES.
*	*	* T. 7. VII. 95 to 4. VI. 1906 then Y. N.	* T. 8. V. 58 Y. N.	* C. 15. II. 94 Y. N.	*	*	* T. 16. IX. 53 and S. C. 21. II. 57 Y. N.	* T. 1. III. 84 Y. N.	* T. 8. III. 75 Y. N.
*	*	* T. 19. VII. 27 Y. N.	*	*	*	*	*	*	* T. 26. IV. 26 Y. N.
	* T. 12. XII. 87 Y. N.	* T. 5. XII. 82 Y. N.	* T. 4. II. 96 to 7. IV. 1907 then Y. N.	* T. 21. VII. 87 Y. N.		* T. 13. VI. 70 Y. N.	* T. 20. VI. 92 and C. 5. VI. 99 Y. N.		** C. A. 10. VII. 1900 ¼ Y. N.
** T. 31. VII. 1900 ½ Y. N.	T. 22. II. 56 Y. N.	* T. 27. XI. 86 Y. N.	T. 11. IV. 59 not specified.	* C. 21. VII. 92 Y. N.			* C. 4. VII. 92 Y. N.		** T. 28. V. 98 and 24. VII. 99
									T. 22. IX. 37 Y. N.
*	* T. 21. I. 87; ten years, then Y. N.	* T. 27. XI. 88 Y. N.	*	* T. 16. X. 84 Y. N.	* T. 10. IV. 50 Y. N.	* T. 24. X. 62 and C. 23. VI. 86 to 7. VII. 1907 then Y. N.	* T. 13. XI. 85 and S. C. 15. VIII. 99 Y. N.	*	*
	* T. 31. XII. 68 Y. N.	* T. 16. IV. 90 to 23. VII. 1901		* T. 22. VIII. 93 Y. N.	* T. 23. XII. 74 Y. N.	* T. 27. X. 60 Y. N.	* T. 19. IX. 85 Y. N.	* T. 19. VI. 61 Y. N.	** C. A. 8. II. 1900 to 31. XII. 1903 then Y. N.
*	*	* T. 22. IX. 97 to 12. X. 1904 then Y. N.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	* T. 29. VII. 85 Y. N.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
									* T. 10. IV. 81 Y. N.
									** C. A. 22. V. 99 to 12. VI. 1905 then Y. N.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
					T. 16. V. 74. Y. N.				T. 6. XII. 32. Y. N.
*	*	* T. 29. VII. 85 Y. N.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				T. 1. IX. 96 Y. N.		* T. 30. X. 83 Y. N.			
									* T. 14. X. 81 Y. N.
	T. 17. XI. 94 not specified.		T. 25. VII. 50 not specified.	T. 10. IX. 50 Y. N.	T. 14. VIII. 79 and S. C. 16. VII. 97 Y. N.	T. 24. VI. 65 and S. C. 2. III. 85 perpetual.		T. 20. V. 82 Y. N.	C. 26. V. 88 Y. N.

NOTE.—See Table I for explanation of abbreviations.

IV.—COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF EUROPEAN WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

	KONGO FREE STATE.	EGYPT.	LIBERIA.	MOROCCO.	TUNIS.	ZANZIBAR.	MADAGASCAR.
BELGIUM.	* C. 5. VII. 90 not speeified.	* C. 24. VI. 91 to 31. XII. 1901.	* T. 1. V. 85 Y. N.	* C. T. 4. I. 62 not speeified.	* D. with Franee of 2. I. 97.	* P. T. 30. V. 85 not speeified.	*
BULGARIA.							
DENMARK.	* T. 23. II. 85 not speeified.	*	* T. 21. V. 60 Y. N.	*	*	*	*
GERMANY.	* T. 8. XI. 84 not speeified.	* T. 19. VII. 92 to 12. III. 1912.	* T. 31. X. 67 Y. N.	* T. 1. VI. 90	* D. with Franee of 18. XI. 96	* T. 20. XII. 85 to 19. VIII. 1901.	* C. 15. V. 83 perpetual.
FRANCE.	C. 5. II. 85 not speeified.	*	T. 17. IV. 52 not speeified.	* C. T. 23. X. 92 not speeified.		T. 17. XI. 44 not speeified.	
GREECE.		* T. 21. III. 95 to 12. VIII. 1905 then Y. N.					
GREAT BRITAIN.	* C. 16. XII. 84 not speeified.	* C. 29. X. 89 Y. N.	* T. 21. XI. 78 not speeified.	* T. 9. XII. 56	* T. 14. V. 95 perpetual.	*	*
ITALY.	* C. 19. XII. 84 not speeified.	*	* T. 23. X. 62 Y. N.	* 9. XII. 90	* T. 28. IX. 96 to 1. X. 1905	* T. 28. V. 85 not speeified.	
NETHERLANDS.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORWAY.	* C. 10. II. 84.[a]	*	* T. 1. IX. 63 Y. N.	*	*	*	*
AUSTRIA.		C. T. 16. VIII. 90 to 31. XII. 1901	* T. 1. IX. 66 Y. N.	T. 19. III. 30 perpetual.			
PORTUGAL.							
ROUMANIA.							
RUSSIA.					D. with Franee 14. X. 96.		
SWEDEN.	* C. 10. II. 85.[a]	*	* T. 1. IX. 63 Y. N.	*	*	*	*
SWITZERLAND.	* T. 16. XI. 89 to 14. IV. 1900				* D. with Franee 14. X. 96		
SERVIA.							
SPAIN.	C. 7. I. 65.[a]			T. 20. XI. 61.[a]	D. with Franee 14. X. 96		
TURKEY.							

NOTE.—See Table I for explanation of abbrevations.

[a] No provision for denuneiation.

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